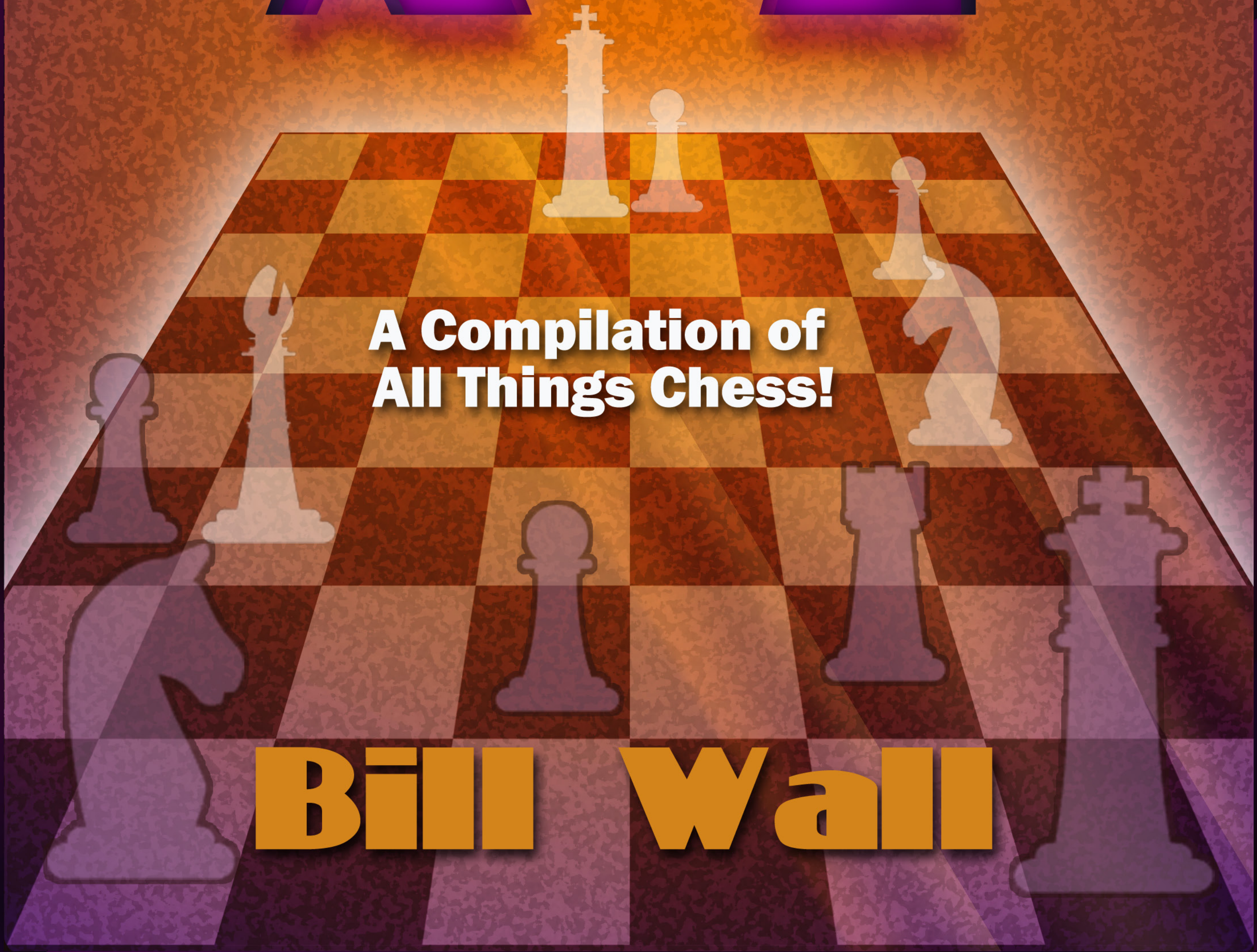
CHESS From A to Z



A Compilation of
All Things Chess!

Bill Wall

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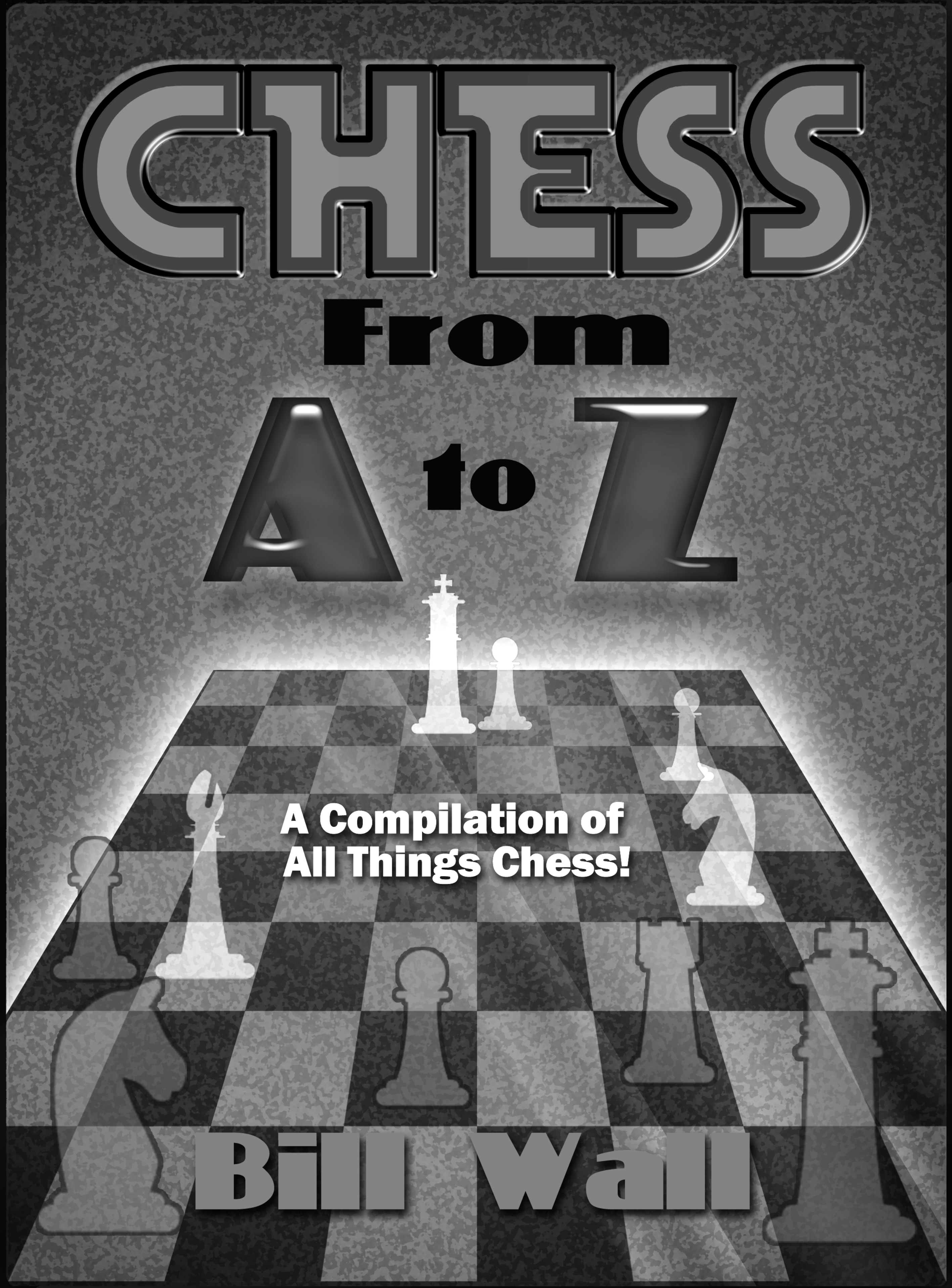

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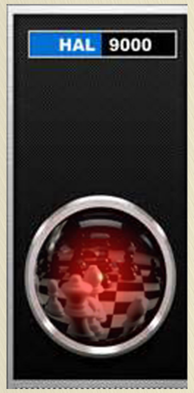
2001: A Space Odyssey



Movie made in 1968 by Stanley Kubrick. It features an astronaut, Dr. Frank Poole (Gary Lockwood), playing a chess game with the HAL-9000 computer. The game in the movie is from an actual game, Roesch vs. Schlage, Hamburg 1910. The initial position in the movie is after Black's 13th move. The astronaut says, "Umm…anyway, Queen takes pawn. OK?" HAL responds, "Bishop takes Knight's pawn." The astronaut says "Hmm, that's a good move. Er…Rook to King One." HAL responds, "I'm sorry Frank. I think you missed it. Queen to Bishop Three (this should have been Queen to Bishop Six). Bishop takes Queen (not forced). Knight takes Bishop. Mate." It is not a mate in two, but a mate in three. The astronaut responds, "Ah…Yeah, looks like you're right. I resign."

Roesch – Willi Schlage, Hamburg 1910

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb4 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.Qe2 b5 6.Bb3 Be7 7.c3 O-O 8.O-O d5 9.exd5 Nxd5 10.Nxe5 Nf4 11.Qe4 Nxe5 12.Qxa8 Qd3 13.Bd1 Bh3 14.Qxa6 Bxg2 15.Re1 Qf3 and White resigns since 16.Qc8 (if 16.Bxf3 Nxf3 mate; if 16.Re2 Nh3 mate) Rxc8 17.h3 Nxh3+ 18.Kh2 Ng4 mate 0-1

A Chess Dispute

This may have been the first movie with a chess scene. The movie was made in 1903 by R. W. Paul (Paul's Animatograph Works of England). Two men are playing chess in a restaurant. One man makes a move while the other man is distracted. When he looks back at the board he disputes the move. They get in a fight, in which both fall to the ground below the camera's view. Only their hats, boots, and some clothing being tossed in the air can be seen. Finally, the manager of the restaurant enters and lifts the two disheveled chess players into view.

A Game and Playe of Chesse

A book on chess published in 1474 and reputedly the second volume printed in the English language brought $7600 at a Southeby's auction in 1946. "The Game and Playe of Chesse" by Jackobus De Cessolis, translated by William Caxton, once formed a portion of the library of Lord Cunliffe.

Aagaard, Jacob

Jacob Aagaard was born on July 31, 1973. He is grandmaster (2007) from Denmark, but now lives in Glasgow, Scotland. He took

2nd place in the 111th Scottish Championship in 2004. He took 1st place in the 112th Scottish Championship in 2005, but is not a Scottish citizen yet. He has written at least 12 chess books, including Excelling at Chess and Inside the Chess Mind. In 2007, he won the 94th annual British championship, held in Great Yarmouth.

Schmied – Aagaard, Copenhagen 1985

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.c4 e6 4.Bg5 dxc4 5.Qa4+ Nbd7 6.Qxc4 c5 7.Nc3 a6 8.a4 cxd4 9.Nxd4? (9.Qxd4) Ne5 0-1

Aaltio, Erkki

Erkki Aaltio (1935-) is a chess master from Hanko, Finland. He participated in the World Under-26 Championship in 1957. In 1957, 1959, and 1961, he represented Finland in the World Student Team Chess Championships (winning 2, drawing 7, and losing 15 games for those three years).

Lauterbach – Aaltio, Dresden 2008

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 c5 5.e3 O-O 6.Bd3 d6 7.Bd2 Nbd7 8.Nge2 Re8 9.Ne4 Bxd2+ 10.Nxd2 cxd4 11.exd4 e5 12.d5 Nc5 13.f3 Qb6 14.O-O-O Nxd3+ 15.Qxd3 Nd7 16.Nb3 a5 17.a4 Qb4 18.Kc2 Nb6 19.Qc3 Nxc4 20.Qxb4 axb4 21.Ra1 Bf5+ 22.Kc1 Rec8 0-1

Aaron, Manuel

Manuel Aaron was India's first International Master (IM). He was born in Toungoo, Myanmar (formerly Burma) on December 30, 1935 and grew up in Tamil Nadu, India. In 1960 he had a 2509 performance rating at the Leipzig Chess Olympiad (he defeated Max Euwe). He became the first International Master from India in 1961 after winning the Asian-Austrian Zonal. It took 17 years before India produced its second International Master (V. Ravi in 1978). Vishy Anand became India's first grandmaster in 1988. In 1962 he took last place out of 23 players in the Stockholm Interzonal (but he did defeat Portisch and Uhlmann). He became an International Arbiter in 1986. His highest FIDE rating was 2420. He has won the state of Tamil Nadu (Madras) 11 times and the India National Championship 9 times. These records still stand. He is the director of the Aaron Chess Academy, India's first chess academy and the founder (1982) and editor of Chess Mate magazine.

Aaron - Suer, Varna Chess Olympiad 1962

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.Nc3 O-O 5.e4 d6 6.Be2 c5 7.d5 Na6 8.O-O Nc7 9.h3 a6 10.a4 Rb8 11.Bf4 Nd7 12.Re1 Ne5 13.Nxe5 Bxe5 14.Bxe5 dxe5 15.Bg4 f5 16.exf5 gxf5 17.Bh5 Qd6 18.Qe2 e4 19.f3 b5 20.axb5 axb5 21.fxe4 fxe4 22.Qxe4 b4 23.Nd1 e6 24.dxe6 Bxe6 25.Ra7 Bf5 26.Qe7 Qd4+? (26...Qxe7) 27.Kh1 Ne8?? (27...Rbc8) 28.Bf7+ (28...Kh8 29.Qxf8 mate; 28...Kg7 29.Bxe8+ Kg8 30.Re5 wins) 1-0

Aarseth, Sverre

Sverre Aarseth is a chess master from Norway, born in 1934. He participated in the 6th World Correspondence Chess Championship in 1971 and finished 14th out of 15 players. He lost one game in 14 moves. He is an astronomer and avid mountain climber. In 1981, he was awarded the International Master for Correspondence award.

Aarseth - Rittner, 6th World Correspondence Championship 1971

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.Qg4 Ne7 6.dxc5 Nbc6 7.Nf3 d4 8.Bb5 Qa5 9.Bxc6+ bxc6 10.Qxg7 (10. Qxd4) 10...Rg8 11.Qxh7 Ba6 12.Ng5 Bxc3+ 13.Kd1 O-O-O 14.Nxf7 d3! (15.Nxd8 Qa4 16.b3 Qg4+ 17.f3 Qxg2 18.cxd3 Qxh1+ 19.Kc2 Rg2+ 20.Kxc3 Nd5+ 21.Kd4 Qg1+ 22.Ke4 Re2+ 23.Be3 Qxe3 mate) 0-1

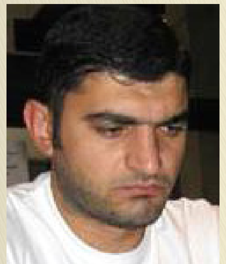
Abarca Aguirre, Manuel

Manuel Abarca-Aguirre (1965-) was awarded the FIDE master title in 1986. He represented Chile in the 2nd Pan American Chess Team Championship, held in Villa Gesell in 1985. He represented Chile in the 1982, 1988, 1994, and 2000 Chess Olympiads.

Abarca-Aguirre – Van Riemsdijk, Corrientes 1985

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 e6 6. Bc4 Nc6 7. Be3 Be7 8. Bb3 a6 9. Qe2 O-O 10. O-O-O Qe8 11. Rhg1 Nd7 12. g4 Nc5 13. g5 b5 14. Kb1 Bb7 15. Qg4 Ne5 16. Qh4 b4 17. Nce2 Bxe4 18. Nxe6 fxe6 19. Bxc5 d5 20. Bxe7 Qxe7 21. Nd4 Nf3 22. Nxf3 Rxf3 23. Rd2 Raf8 24. Rg4 Kh8 25. Bc4 Qc5 26. g6 h6 27. Bxa6 Rxf2 28. Rxf2 Rxf2 0-1

Abbasov, Farid



Farid Abbasov (1979-) is a chess Grandmaster (2007) from Azerbaijan. His highest Elo rating was 2578 in 2008. In 1997, he took 2nd place in the European Youth Chess Championship. In 2007, he won the gold medal in the international tournament held in Lahholm, Sweden. However, thieves broke into his hotel room and stole his computer, flight ticket, and documents. He's been coach and trainer of Azerbaijan Youth team for about 10 years.

Abbasov – Bajarani, Baku 2010

1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. Qb3 dxc4 5. Qxc4 Bf5 6. g3 e6 7. Bg2 Nbd7 8. O-O Be7 9. e3 O-O 10. Qe2 Ne4 11. Ne1 Nd6 12. e4 Bg6 13. Nc3 Qa5 14. Bd2 Rad8 15. Nd5 1-0

Abbott, Hedley Roy

Hedley Abbott (1904-1979) was New Zealand champion in 1936-1937.

Abbott, Joseph William

Joseph William Abbott (1840-1923) was a British chess problemist and chess composer. In 1887, he wrote 121 Chess Problems, published in London.

Abdelnabbi, Imed

Imed Abdelnabbi (1957-) is an International Master (1985) and a FIDE trainer (2005). His highest Elo rating was 2498 in 2004.

Domingos – Abdelnabbi, Abuja 2003

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.c4 e6 4.Nc3 c5 5.e3 Nc6 6.a3 a6 7.Bd3 dxc4 8.Bxc4 b5 9.Bd3 Bb7 10.O-O Rc8 11.dxc5 Bxc5 12.Qe2 Qc7 13.Ne4 Ne5 14.Nxf6+ gxf6 15.Nxe5 Qxe5 16.f3 Rg8 17.Kh1 Bd6 18.f4? (18.g3) Rxg2! 0-1

Abdulaziz, Mahmoud

Mahmoud Abdulaziz (1972-) was the champion of Lebanon in 2000. He represented Lebanon in the 2002, 2004, and 2006 chess Olympiads. He is a former president of the Lebanese Chess Federation.

Abdulaziz – Talal Abas, Beruit 2001

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.O-O O-O 5.d3 d5 6.Nbd2 c5 7.c4 Nc6 8.a3 b6 9.Rb1 Bb7 10.b4 cxb4 11.axb4 dxc4 12.Nxc4 Nd4 13.Nxd4 Bxg2 14.Ne6 Qd5? (14...exf6) 15.Nf4 1-0

Abdullah Al-Rakib

Abdullah Al-Rakib is a chess Grandmaster (2007) from Bangladesh. He was chess champion of Bangladesh in 2007 and 2013. He has represented Bangladesh in 7 Chess Olympiads. His best Elo rating was 2535 in 2009.

Abdullah Al-Rakib – Shetty, New Delhi 2006

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. a3 Bb7 5. Nc3 d5 6. Qa4+ c6 7. cxd5 exd5 8. Bg5 Be7 9. e3 O-O 10. Bd3 Nbd7 11. Ne5 Nxe5 12. dxe5 Nd7 13. Qh4 1-0

Abdullah, Mansoor

Mansoor Abdullah is an International Master (1991) from the United Arab Emirates.

Abdullah – Ihsan Dubai 2001

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. c4 a6 4. Nc3 Nc6 5. d4 cxd4 6. Nxd4 Qc7 7. Be3 Nf6 8. a3 Ne5 9. Rc1 Neg4 10. Qd2 Nxe3 11. Qxe3 Bc5 12. b4 Ng4 13. Qd2 Bd6 14. Ndb5 axb5 15. Nxb5 Qb8 16. Nxd6+ Ke7 17. Qg5+ 1-0

Abdumalik, Zhansaya

Zhansaya Abdumalik (2000-) is a Woman Grandmaster (2014) from Kazakhstan. She was the World Under-8 (Girls) champion in 2008. She was the World Under-12 (Girls) champion in 2011.

Abdumalik – M. Olsen, England 2014

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nc6 5. Nc3 a6 6. Be3 Qc7 7. Nb3 Nf6 8. Bd3 Be7 9. f4 d6 10. Qf3 Rb8 11. O-O O-O 12. Kh1 b5 13. Rae1 Bb7 14. Qh3 g6 15. f5 b4 16. Ne2 e5 17. Bh6 Rfe8 18. Qh4 Qd8 19. Bg5 Nd7 20. fxg6 hxg6 21. Rxf7 Nf8 22. Rxf8+ Rxf8 23. Bc4+ Kg7 24. Qh6# 1-0

Abdurhmanovic, Fadil

Fadil Abdurhamanovic (1939-) is a chess problemist from Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is a Grandmaster of Composition (1992). He specializes in chess helpmates.

Abel, Lajos

Lajos Abel (1944-) is an International Master (1989) and FIDE Arbiter (2009).

Abela de la Torre, Aurelio

Aurelio Abela de la Torre (1843-1892) was a Spanish chess composer. He was the first Spanish player awarded for his chess compositions in international competitions. He composed over 100 chess problems. He was a medical doctor in Malaga, Spain.

Abella, Roger

Roger Abella (1952-2013) was a chess master and FIDE Arbiter from the Philippines. He was a member of the Philipino national team that won the 1st Asian Chess Team Competition held in Malaysia in 1979. He was the president of the Cebu City Chess Federatio. He died of liver cancer at the age of 61.

Aben Ezra

Rabbi Abraham Ben Meir Ibn Ezra (1089-1167), also known as Abenezra or Aben Ezra, was one of the most distinguished Jewish men of letter and writers of the Middle Ages. He was a physician, astronomer, grammarian, and poet. He was a chess player who wrote Charusim al sechok Shahmath (Verses on the Game of Chess). He described, in lively language, the moves and powers of the pieces.

Abergel, Thal

Thal Abergel (1982-) is a chess grandmaster (2008) from France. His highest Elo rating was 2547 in 2010.

Abergel – Vedder, Hoogeveen 2007

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 e6 3. e3 c5 4. Bd3 b6 5. O-O Bb7 6. c4 Be7 7. Nc3 cxd4 8. exd4 d6 9. d5 e5 10. Ng5 h6 11. Nge4 Nxe4 12. Nxe4 Nd7 13. Qg4 Kf8 14. f4 Qe8 15. Qg3 Rd8 16. Bd2 Kg8 17. fxe5 Nxe5 18. Bc3 Bc8 19. Rae1 Bf8 20. Nf6+ 1-0

Abolianin, Arthur

Arthur Abolianin (1966-) is an International Master (2002) from Belgium. He played on Board 2 for Belgium in the 2004 Chess Olympiad. His highest rating was 2473. He was born in 1966.

Van Leeuwen- Abolianin, Gent 2003

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 g6 5.Nc3 Bg7 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Nxc6 bxc6 8.e5 Ng8 9.Bd4 f6 10.f4 Nh6 11.exf6 exf6 12.Bc4 d5 13.Qe2+ Kf7 14.O-O-O Bg4 0-1

Abonyi, Istvan

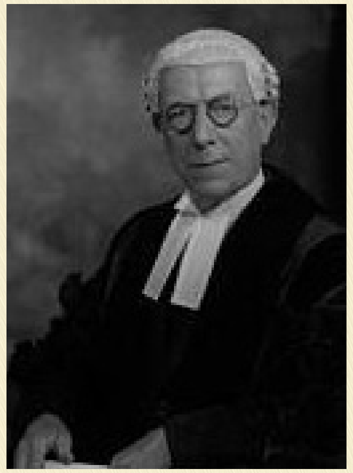
Istvan Abonyi (1886-1942) was a Hungarian master from Budapest. In 1912, Aboni played the Abonyi Gambit (1.Nf3 d5 2.e4) for the first time. In 1922 he published analysis on the Abonyi Gambit of the Budapest Defense (1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 Ng4 4.e4 Nxd5 5.f4 Nec6) in Deutsches Wochenschach. He was one of the 15 founders of FIDE in 1924, during the 1st unofficial Chess Olympiad inParis. In 1928, he played 300 opponents on 105 boards, scoring 79 wins, 6 losses, and 20 draws. From 1935 to 1939, he was president of the International Correspondence Chess Federation (IFSB). For many years, he was the president of the Hungarian Chess Federation and edited the Hungarian chess magazine, Magyar Sakkvilag (Hungarian Chessworld).

Abonyi – Hromadka, Prague 1908

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bb5 Nd4 5.Ba4 c6 6.O-O Bc5 7.Nxe5 d6 8.Nd3 Bg4 9.Qe1 Nf3+ 10.gxf3 Bxf3 11.e5 O-O 12.exd6 Ng4 13.Qe7 Bxd6 0-1

Abrahams, Gerald

Gerald Abrahams (1907-1980) was a British lawyer (barrister), chess master and chess author. His eight chess books include Teach Yourself Chess (1948), The Chess Mind (1952), Handbook of Chess (1960), Technique in Chess (1961), Test Your Chess (1963), Pan Book of Chess (1966), Not Only Chess (1974), and Brilliancies in Chess (1977). He introduced the Abrahams variation (also called the Noteboom variation) of the Queen's Gambit Declined (1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3. Nc3 c6 4.Nf3 dxc4 5.a4 Bb4 6.e3 b5 7.Bd2 a5) in 1925 (Allcock-Abrahams, England 1925). In 1933 he finished in 3rd place in the British Championship. In 1946, he defeated Viaschelav Ragozin (who later became the second World Correspondence Champion) in the Anglo-Soviet radio match, winning one game and drawing one game.



Unknown - Abrahams, England 1929

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c6 4.e4 Bb4 5.Bd3 e5 6.dxe5 dxe4 7.Bxe4 Bxc3+ 8.bxc3 Qxd1+ 9.Kxd1 Be6 10.Rb1 Na6 11.Rxb7? (11.Be3) 11...O-O-O+! (12. Kc2 Kxb7 wins) 0-1.

Abrahamyan, Tatev

Tatev Abrahamyan was born in Yerevan, Armenia on January 13, 1988. In 2005, she tied for 1st in the U.S. Women's Chess Championship, but lost the play-off match to

Rusudan Goletiani. In 2006, she won the Pan American Championship for Girls Under 20. She represented the US in the 2006 World Junior Championship. She represented the USA in three Chess Olympiads since 2008. She is a Woman Grandmaster (2011). Her highest Elo rating was 2396 in March, 2014. She lives in Glendale, California. She graduated in 2011 from California State University Long Beach, double majoring in psychology and political science. She tied for 1st place with Anna Zatonskih and Irina Krush in the 2014 Women's US Championship.

Abrahamyan – Duckworth, Los Angeles 2012

1. e4 Nc6 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 d5 4. e5 b6 5. c3 Qd7 6. Bd3 h6 7. O-O Bb7 8. Nbd2 Nge7 9. Re1 O-O-O 10. b4 Kb8 11. Nb3 Nc8 12. a4 f5 13. a5 Qf7 14. Rb1 g5 15. Nc5 Bxc5 16. dxc5 d4 17. axb6 a6 18. c4 cxb6 19. b5 N6a7 20. cxb6 Nxb6 21. bxa6 Bxf3 22. Qxf3 1-0

Abramavicius, Leonardas (Leonhard)

Leonhard Abramavisius (1900? – 1960) was a Lithuanian chess master. In 1930, he played on the 4th board for Lithuania at the 3rd Chess Olympiad in Hamburg. In 1931, he played 4th board at the 4th Chess Olympiad in Prague. In 1933, he played the reserve board at the 5th Chess Olympiad in Folkestone and won the individual silver medal with 5 wins, 2 losses, and 2 draws. In 1936, he played 5th board at the Chess Olympiad in Munich. In 1937, he played the reserve board at the 7th Chess Olympiad in Stockholm. In 1943, he tied for 1st place in the Lithuanian championship. He took 3rd in the play-off. In 1950, he tied for 1st in the Lithuanian championship.

Abramavicius – Mezgailis, Munich 1936

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 b6 3.g3 Bb7 4.Bg2 e6 5.O-O Be7 6.b3 O-O 7.Bb2 d6 8.Nbd2 Nbd7 9.c4 c5 10.d5 exd5 11.Nh4 Rb8 12.cxd5 Bxd5 13.Bxd5 Nxd5 14.Nc4 N7f6 15.e4 Nc7 16.Nf5 Nce8 17.e5 dxe5 18.Nxe5 Rc8 19.Qe2 Nd6 20.Nc6 1-0

Abramian, Suren Teodorovich

Suren Abramian (1910-1982) was a Russian chess master and electrical engineer. In 1938, he won the championship of Tbilisi. He took 10th place in the 1938 USSR Championship semifinal held in Leningrad. He was awarded the master of sport title of the USSR in 1938. From 1940 through the 1970s, he was head of the chess school at the Baku Palace of Pioneers. He was awarded deserved trainer of the USSR in 1960.

Abramov, Lev Yakovlevich

Lev Abramov (1911-2004) was a Russian chess master. He was awarded the International Arbiter title in 1957. He was awarded the title of International Master of Correspondence Chess in 1979. In 1971, he wrote Move by Move. He is the former head of the Sports Committer Chess Department. He was the captain of the USSR team during the USSR vs. Rest of the World match in Belgrade in 1970.

Abramovic, Bosko

Bosko Abramovic (1951-) is a Serbia/Montenegro Grandmaster (1984). He won at Belgrade in 1984 and was second at Montpellier in 1986. He took 16th-20th in the 1993 Biel FIDE Interzonal. His highest FIDE rating has been 2633.

Abramovic – Chiburdanidze, Montpelier 1986

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O b5 6.Bb3 Bb7 7.c3 g6 8.d4 exd4 9.e5 Ne4 10.Re1 Nc5 11.cxd4 Nxb3 12.Qxb3 Nb4 13.Nc3 Nd3 14.Ne4 Bxe4 15.Bg5 Be7 16.Bxe7 Qxe7 17.Rxe4 1-0

Abramson, Moesei O.

Moesei Abramson (? – 1977) was a Russian master. In 1967, he was awarded the International Master for Correspondence Chess title. He took 6th place in the 5th World Correspondence Chess Championship.

Abreu-Delgado, Aryam (1978-)

Aryam Abreu Delgado (1978-) is a chess grandmaster (2008) from Cuba. His highest rating has been 2510.

Abreu – Van Riemsdijk, Columbia 2001

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.f4 b5 7.e5 b4 8.Qf3 Ra7 9.exf6 bxc3 10.Qxc3 gxf6 11.Be3 Rc7 12.Qd2 Nd7 13.Be2 Bb7 14.Ne6 Qc8 15.Nxc7+ Qxc7 16.O-O Rg8 17.Bf3 f5 18.Bd4 d5 19.Rae1 e6 20.Bh5 Qc6 21.Rxe6+ Qxe6 22.Re1 Kd8 23.Rxe6 fxe6 24.Bf7 1-0

Abreu, Jorge D.

Jorge Abreu (1958-) is an International Master (1988) from the Dominican Republic.

Abu 'l-fsth Shmsd sd-Dinjsri

In the 12th century Abu 'l-fath Ahmad as-Sinjari was a player and author. Three copies of his manuscript was discovered in 1951, the earliest dating from 1665. The original was written 500 years earlier. The contents contain 10 opening system and 287 mansubat (problems). Three of his problems were based on the work of as-Suli. A mansuba is an Arabic term for a composed middle game or endgame position that is set for instruction or for solving.

Acers, Jude

Jude Acers was born in Long Beach on April 6, 1944. He is a U.S. senior chess master now living in New Orleans who has set several world record simultaneous exhibition records. He learned to play chess at age 7 and was a master at age 17. In 1966 at the Louisiana State Fair, he played 114 opponents simultaneously and won all 114 games. In 1976 he played 179 opponents simultaneously in Long Island. He has toured 48 states and 5 countries to give over a thousand chess exhibitions. When not touring and playing in other chess tournaments, Jude can be found at his World Chess table on the Gazebo sidewalk terracem 1018 Decatur Street (the French Quarter), New Orleans, Louisiana. He is known as the man with the red beret. In 2005, he survived hurricane Katrina in New Orleans and was evacuated to Tennessee. In 2007, he was the topped rank American player at the 17th Senior World Open Championship, held in Gmunden, Austria, but finishe 39th. The event was won by IM Butnorius Algimantas of Lithuania.

Steers - Acers, Santa Monica 1968

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Nf6 3.d4 Nxd5 4.c4 Nb4 5.Qa4+ N8c6 6.a3 Na6! 7.d5 Nc5 8.Qb5 b6 9.dxc6 a5 10.b4 Ba6 11.bxc5 Bxb5 12.cxb5 Qd4 (13.Ra2 Qe4+ 14.Ne2 Qxb1) 0-1

Acevedo-Millan, Armando

FIDE master and former champion of Mexico. In 2001, when Nigel Short thought he was playing Bobby Fischer on the Internet, he asked his opponent when he played Acevedo. The response was immediate. "Siegen 1970." Fischer had played Acevedo in the Siegen Chess Olympiad in 1970. Acevedo played in the 1966 and 1970 chess Olympiads for Mexico. He was the first Mexican FIDE master. He was born in 1937.

Acevedo – Fischer, Siegen 1970

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 c5 3. c3 g6 4. g3 b6 5. Bg2 Bb7 6. O-O Bg7 7. Nbd2 O-O 8. Re1 d5 9. Ne5 Nc6 10. Ndf3 Rc8 11. Nxc6 Bxc6 12. Bh3 Bd7 13. Bf1 Bc6 14. Ne5 Bb7 15. a4 Ne4 16. f3 Nd6 17. e3 Qc7 18. a5 f6 19. axb6 axb6 20. Nd3 e5 21. Nf2 e4 22. f4 Ra8 23. Bd2 Rxa1 24. Qxa1 Ra8 25. Qb1 Qc6 26. b3 Ba6 27. Qb2 Bxf1 28. Rxf1 c4 29. b4 Qa4 30. Rb1 Bf8 31. Kf1 Nb5 32. Ke2 f5 33. Nd1 Kf7 34. Nf2 Qa2 35. Nd1 Ke6 36. Qxa2 Rxa2 37. Rb2 Ra1 38. Be1 Kd7 39. Bd2 Kc6 40. Be1 Na3 41. Kd2 Kb5 42. Bf2 Ka4 43. Be1 Be7 44. Bf2 Nb5 45. Kc2 Ka3 46. Rb1 Ra2+ 47. Rb2 Nxc3 48. Kxc3 Ra1 0-1

Acs, Peter

Peter Acs was born May 10, 1981 in Eger, Hungary. He is a Hungarian Grandmaster (1998) and the 2001 World Junior Chess Champion, held in Athens. His highest rating has been 2603. He has represented Hungary in three Olympiads (2000, 2002, and 2004).

Van Wely – Acs, Netherlands 2002

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 O-O 5.Bd3 d5 6.cxd5 exd5 7.Ne2 Re8 8.O-O Bd6 9.a3 Ng4 10.h3 Nh2 11.Re1 Nf3+ 12.gxf3 Qg5+ 13.Kh1 Qh4 14.Nf4 Bxh3 15.Ncxd5 Re6 16.Nxe6 Bf5+ 17.Kg1 Qh2+ 18.Kf1 Bg3 0-1

Acs – Donchenko, Tel Aviv 2001

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Be3 Ng4 7.Bg5 h6 8.Bh4 g5 9.Bg3 Bg7 10.Be2 h5 11.Nf5 Bxf5 12.exf5 Qa5 13.O-O Bxc3 14.bxc3 f6 15.Rb1 Nc6 16.Rxb7 Rd8 17.Qd3 h4 18.Qc4 Nge5 19.Bxe5 Nxe5 20.Qe6 Nd7 21.Bc4 1-0

Active Chess

Active chess (30 minutes per game) was introduced in 1987 by FIDE and was mostly used for demonstrations and other unofficial events. The first official Active Chess (30 minutes per game) tournament was held in Gijon, Spain in 1988 and won by Karpov. Karpov, in December of 1988, won the World Active Championship (a FIDE event with 61 players) in Mazatlan, Mexico and received $50,000. The organizers of the event donated $100,000 for AIDS research. Initial attempts to organize a world championship for active chess was opposed by world champion Gary Kasparov. He was quoted as saying, "Active Chess? What does that make me, the Passive World Champion?" Later, Kasparov organized his own brand of fast chess, called "Rapid Chess" with a time control of 25 minutes a game. This name and event was adopted by FIDE in 1989 so as not to imply an inactive chess title if FIDE awarded an Active Chess title.

Adabashev, Mark

Mark Adabashev (1908-1954) was a Russian chess composer. His chess problems are found in Sovetskaya Shakmatnaya Kompozicya (Soviet Chess Composition), published in 1937. He started composing chess problems around 1926.

Adam, Edmund

Edmund Adam (1894-1958) was the last German Open correspondence champion. He spent World War II in a concentration camp. He played in the first world correspondence chess championship in 1950. The Adam variation in the Ruy Lopez is named after him (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Nxe4 6.d4 b5 7.Bb3 d5 8.dxe5 Be6 9.Qe2 Be7 10.c4). From 1946 to 1956, he was President of the German Correspondence Association (BdF). In 1950, Edmund played a correspondence game with Graham Mitchell, the then deputy director general of MI5. More than 50 years later, the postcards were discovered in Mitchell's effects, and were auctioned as advertised as top secret postcards containing coded messages sent from a Cold War spy (Adam) in Germany.

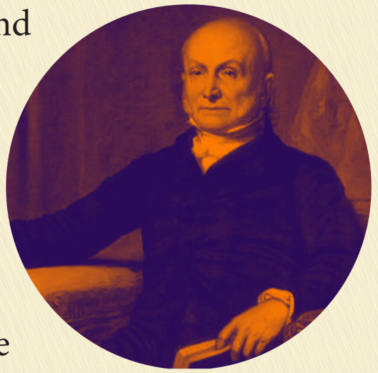
Adams, Edward Bradford

Edward Bradford Adams (1878-1972) was born in Westport, Connecticut and died in Pasadena, California. He was a member of the Marshall Chess Club in the 1920s and 1930s. He was the President of the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club in the 1930s. Adams frequently competed in the New York State Championship, finishing in 4th place in 1924, 1926, and 1927, 2nd in 1928, 5th in 1929, 9th in 1931, and a tie for 1st in 1934, but lost the play-off to Robert Levenstein.

Adams, Faneuil

Faneuil Adams (1923-1999) was a former President (1990-1999) of the American Chess Foundation (Chess-in-the-Schools), former director and treasurer of the Manhattan Chess Club, and former member of the US Chess Federation Policy Board (FIDE delegate). He was a former senior executive of Mobil Corporation for 28 years and multi-millionaire. He was a direct descendant of a brother of President John Adams and direct descendant of Samuel Adams. He died of a brain tumor.

Adams, John Quincy



John Quincy Adams (1767-1848) was the 6th President of the United States (1825-1829) and avid chess player. His chess set is displayed in the Smithsonian Museum of American History. John Quincy Adams may have lost the Presidency because he played chess. Andrew Jackson supporters charged that John Quincy Adams wasted money and used public funds to buy an expensive ivory chess set (gambling) for him. Adams had paid for the chess set with his own money. Andrew Jackson won big in 1828. John Adams (1735-1826) taught his son, John Qurcy Adams, to play chess.

Adams, Michael

Michael Adams was born on November 17, 1971. He was the highest rated 13 year old ever, rated 2405 in 1986. In 1988 he was the only winner in a 10-board satellite simultaneous exhibition with Kasparov. He won the 76th British Championship in 1989 at age 17, the youngest ever. In 1989, he became at Grandmaster at 17. In 1997, he tied for first with Matthew Sadler in the British Championship. In 1997 he lost to Anand in the semi-finals of the FIDE World Chess Championship. In 1998 he had an Elo rating of 2715 and was the 5th

strongest player in the world. In 2002 he was rated 2757 and was the 4th strongest player in the world (behind Kasparov, Kramnik, and Anand). Three times he has reached the semi-finals of the FIDE World Chess Championship. In 2004, he reahed the final in the World Championship, losing out to Rustam Kasimdzhanov in the tie-break games. In 2005, while ranked 7 in the world, he lost a chess match with the Hydra chess program, losing 5 games and drawing one game. In 2008, he is number 13 in the world and the number one British chess player with a 2735 Elo rating.

Wickert - M. Adams, Islington 1992

1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 Ne4 3.Bf4 c5 4.d5 Qb6 5.Nd2 Qxb2 6.Ngf3? (6.Nxe4 Qxb4+ 7.c3) 6...Nc3 7.Nc4? (7.Qc1 Qxc1+ 8.Rxc1 Bxa2) 7... Nxd1 (8.Nxb2 Nxb2) 0-1

Ziemann – M. Adams, Germany 1992

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4.O-O Nxe4 5.Re1 Ng5 6.Bxc6 dxc6 7.Rxe5+ Ne6 8.Ng5 Bd6 9.Qh5 g6 10.Nxf7 Kxf7 11.Qf3+ Qf6 12.Re3 Qf6 13.Qe4 Bf5 0-1

Adams, Weaver

Weaver Warren Adams was born on April 28, 1901 in Dedham Massachusetts. He was an American chess master. He participated in the U.S. Championship in 1936 (15th-16th place), 1940, 1944, 1946 and 1948. He won the Massachusetts State Championship in 1937, 1938, 1941 and 1945. He won at Ventnor City in 1945. In 1948, he won the US Open in Baltimore. He won the New England Open championship five times (1925-1929). In 1939, he wrote a book entitled White to Play and Win. After publication he played in the U.S. Open at Dallas. He did not win a single game as White (3 losses and 1 draw) and won all his games (4 games) as Black! Weaver Adams won the 49th U.S. Open, held in Baltimore, in 1948. He also wrote Simple Chess, How to Play Chess, and Absolute Chess. He died on January 6, 1963. He was a chicken farmer.

Weinstock - W. Adams, New York 1944

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.d4 exd4 5.Nxd4 Bb4 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bh4 d6 8.e3 Qe7 9.Be2 g5 10.Nxc6 bxc6 11.Bg3 Ne4 12.Qd4 O-O 13.O-O Nxc3 14.bxc3 Bc5 15.Qd3 f5 16.Rae1 Kh8 17.Bd1 Ba6 18.Bb3 Rae8 19.Kh1? (19.Qxf5) 19...f4 (20.exf4 Qxe1) 0-1

W. Adams – Santasiere, Baltimore (49th US Open) 1948

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Bc4 c6 4.d4 Bb4 5.dxe5 Nxe4 6.Qd4 d5 7.exd6 O-O 8.Bf4 Re8 9.Ne2 Bc5 10.Bxf7+ Kf8 11.Qc4 b5 12.Qb3 Bxf2+ 13.Kf1 Nc5 14.Qa3 Nba6 15.b4 Kxf7 16.Kxf2 Ne4+ 17.Nxe4 Rxe4 18.Qf3 Qe8 19.Be5 1-0

Adamski, Andrezej

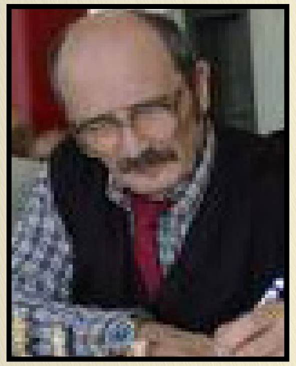
Andrzej Adamski (1939-) is an International Master (1980) from Poland. He is also a Correspondence International Master.

A. Adamski – Bany, Poland 1979

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Ne2 dxe4 5.a3 Be7 6.Nxe4 Nf6 7.N2g3 O-O 8.c4 Nc6 9.Be3 Nxe4 10.Nxe4 f5 11.d5 Ne5 12.Nc3 Ng4 13.Qf3 e5 14.O-O-O f4 15.Bd2 Nh6 16.Bd3 Nf5 17.Qe4 Bf6 18.g4 fxg3 19.hxg3 g6 20.c5 Nd4 21.Bc4 Bf5 22.d6 Ne6 23.Qg2 Bg5 24.g4 Bxd2+ 25.Rxd2 1-0

Adamski, Jan

Jan Adamski (1943) is a Polish International Master (1976). Polish Champion in 1982. He represented Poland in the 1968, 1970, 1974, and 1978 Chess Olympiads. His highest Elo rating was 2470 in 1977. He was born in Warsaw in 1943.



J. Adamski – J. Christiansen, Copenhagen 2000

1. Nf3 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 e6 4. O-O Be7 5. c4 O-O 6. Nc3 d6 7. d4 Qe8 8.b3 Nc6 9. d5 exd5 10. cxd5 Ne5 11. Nd4 Qh5 12. f4 Neg4 13. h3 Nh6 14. Qd3 Ne4 15. g4 fxg4 16. Bxe4 gxh3 17. Bxh7+ Kh8 18. Kh1 Bh4 19. Qg6 1-0

Adamson, Robby

FIDE master from Tucson, Arizona. He is an attorney. In 1984, he won the National Junior High K-8 championship. He is the chess coach at the Catalina Foothills High School in Tucson. His ELO rating is 2344.

Mirabile – Adamson, Philadelphia 2006

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nd2 Nf6 4. e5 Nfd7 5. Bd3 c5 6. c3 Nc6 7. Ne2 cxd4 8. cxd4 f6 9. exf6 Qxf6 10. Nf3 h6 11. O-O Bd6 12. a3 O-O 13. Bb1 Rd8 14. Qd3 Nf8 15. g3 e5 16. Qb3 exd4 17. Bf4 Bg4 18. h4 Ne6 19. Bxd6 Qxf3 0-1

Addison, William Grady

William Grady Addison (1933-2008) was considered the best Go player among chess masters. He was born in Baton Rouge, came to San Francisco in the 1950s, and was the area's strongest player for 20 years. From 1965 to 1969 he was director of the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club. He became an International Master in 1967. In 1969, he took 2nd place in the 20th US Chess Championship (1/2 point behind Reshevsky and ahead of Benko, Lombardy, etc.) and qualified to play in the Interzonal. He competed in the 1970 Interzonal in Palma de Mallorca, taking 18th place, and then gave up chess to work for the Bank of America in San Francisco. He played in five U.S. championships (1962-63, 1963-64, 1965, 1966, and 1969). His highest rating was 2595. He was born in 1933 and died in 2008. He is survived by his wife, Joanne, who was born on the exact day, month, and year as Bill.

Addison - Kostro, Havana 1966

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 O-O 5.Ne2 d5 6.a3 Be7 7.cxd5 Nxd5 8.e4 Nxc3 9.Nxc3 c5 10.d5 exd5 11.Nxd5 Nc6 12.Bc4 Bd6 13.O-O Qh4 14.f4 Bg4 15.Qd3 Nd4 16.Rf2 Rae8 17.Be3 Rxe4? (17...b5) 18.Qxe4 Bf5 19.g3 (19...Bxe4 20.gxh4) 1-0

Ader Haussman, Walter

Walter Ader-Haussman was born on Nov 7, 1913 in Czechoslovakia. In 1966, he won the championship of Chile. He was still a rated master (2270) by FIDE while in his 90s. In played Board 2 in the 1956 Chess Olympiad in Moscow, representing Chile. In 1960, he played Board 3 in the Chess Olympiad in Leipzig. In 1964, he played Board 3 in the Chess Olympiad in Tel Aviv.

Aderito, Pedro

Pedro Aderito (1976) is an International Master from Angola and Angola's top rated chess player. 1n 1993, he won the African Junior Championship.

Aderito – Pesqueira, Dresden 2008

1. Nf3 d5 2. d4 e6 3. c4 Nf6 4. Nc3 c6 5. e3 Bd6 6. Qc2 Nbd7 7. Bd3 O-O 8. O-O Re8 9. Bd2 dxc4 10.

Bxc4 e5 11. Ng5 Re7 12. Qb3 Qe8 13. Nce4 Nxe4 14. Nxe4 Bc7 15. Bb4 exd4 16. Bxe7 Qxe7 17. exd4 Qxe4 18. Bxf7+ 1-0

Adianto, Utut Wahyuwidayat

First Indonesian Grandmaster (1986) and best chess player in Indonesia. He was born in Jakarta, Indonesia on March 16, 1965. He learned the game of chess at the age of six. He won the Jakarta Junior Championship at age 12. He won the Indonesian national championship in 1982. He tied for 1st place at San Francisco in 1987. His highest rating has been 2663. Between 1990 and 1995, he was the second strongest Asian chess player, after Anand. He is the Chairman of the Indonesian Chess Association (Percasi). In 2005, he was awarded the title of FIDE Senior Trainer. In 2009, he was elected to the Indonesian Senate.

Adianto - Neamtu, Biel 1994

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e4 Nf6 4.e5 Nd5 5.Bxc4 Nb6 6.Bb3 Bf5 7.Nc3 e6 8.Nge2 Nc6 9.a3 Be7 10.O-O O-O 11.h3 h6 12.Ba2 Qd7 13.Be3 Rad8 14.Qc1 Na5 15.Bxh6 gxh6 16.Qxh6 Rfe8 (16...Nac4) 17.Ng3 Bf8 18.Qg5+ Bg6 19.Nce4 Bg7 20.Nf6+ Bxf6 21.exf6 Qxd4?? (21...Qd6) 22.Rad1 (22...Qa4 or 22...Qxd1, 23.Qh6 and 24.Qg7 mate) 1-0

Adjournment

First introduced at Paris in 1878. Adjournment is a time out between playing sessions, generally overnight. The side that is on the move seals a legal move, sight unseen by his opponent. When play resumes, the sealed move is played on the board, and the game continues. Players were forbidden to analyze their games during adjournments, but this became difficult to enforce. In the 1930s analytical assistance by seconds became acceptable. Adjournments have now disappeared as players could consult with very strong chess computers.

Adla, Diego Gustavo

Diego Gustavo Adla (1968) is an International Master (1990) from Argentina.

Quinteros – Adla, Buenos Aires 1990

1.Nf3 d5 2.g3 Nc6 3.Bg2 e5 4.O-O Nf6 5.c4 dxc4 6.Qa4 Bd6 7.Na3 O-O 8.Nxc4 e4 9.Ng5 Nd4 10.Nxe4 b5 11.Qd1 bxc4 12.Nxf6+ Qxf6 13.Bxa8 c6 14.Kg2 Qf5 15.d3 Qh3+ 16.Kg1 Bg4 17.Re1 Bxe2 0-1

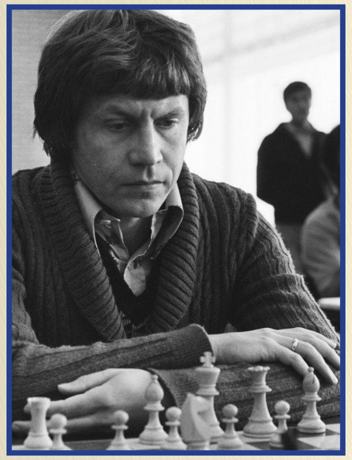
Adly, Ahmed

Ahmed Adly (1987-) was the first Egyptian Grandmaster (2005), and the youngest-ever from Africa. In 2001, he was African Under-20 champion. In 2003, he contracted malaria while playing in a chess tournament in Nigeria. He then went straight from Nigeria to Greece to participate in the World Youth Championship. Doctors discovered he had malaria and saved him. Two of his chess-playing friends returned to Egypt and died. In 2004, he took 3rd place in the World Under-18 championship. In 2005, he won the Arab Junior Championship. In 2007, he won the World Junior Championship, the first player from the continent of Africa to do so. He won the Egyptian championship in 2007 and 2009.

Adly – Ramesh, Dubai 2008

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. g3 g6 3. Bg2 Bg7 4. c4 O-O 5. d4 d6 6. O-O Nc6 7. Nc3 a6 8. Re1 Rb8 9. Rb1 e5 10. d5 Ne7 11. e4 c6 12. c5 cxd5 13. cxd6 Qxd6 14. Nxe5 Be6 15. Bf4 Qd8 16. exd5 Nexd5 17. Nxd5 Nxd5 18. Nxf7 1-0

Adorjan, Andras



Hungarian chess grandmaster who took 2nd place, behind Anatoly Karpov, at the 1969 World Junior Championship in Stockholm. At the time, he played under the last name Jocha. He later adopted his mother's surname, Adorjan. He became an International Master in 1970 and a Grandmaster in 1973. He is the author of Black is OK! In 1977, during a game with Pachman in Munich, he had a heart attack and fell from his chair. He was rushed to the hospital and survived. In 1979 he tied (with Ribli) for 3rd-4th in the Riga Interzonal (behind Tal and Polugaevsky). In 1980, he lost his Candidates match to Robert Huebner with 1 won, 2 losses, and 7 draws. He won the New York Open in 1987. His highest rating has been 2675. As a junior, he played under the name Andras Jocha. He was born in 1950.

Spassov – Adorjan, Sochi 1977

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 d6 4.Nf3 g6 5.g3 Bg7 6.Bg2 b5 7.cxb5 a6 8.bxa6 Qa5+ 9.Nc3 Ne4 10.Qc2? Nxc3 11.Bd2 Qa4! (12.Qxa4 Nxa4) 0-1

Adorjan - Zsink a, Budapest 1982

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 c5 4.Nc3 cxd4 5.Nxd4 b6 6.Ndb5 d6 7.Bf4 e5 8.Bg5 Be7? (8...Bb7) 9.Bxf6 gxf6 10.Qd5 Nc6 11.Qxc6+ Bd7 12.Nc7+ (12...Kf8 13.Qxa8 Qxa8 14.Nxa8) 1-0

Adrian, Claude

Claude Adrian (1963-) is an International Master (2001) from France.

Adrian – Lechugo, Gibraltar

1. Nf3 b6 2. d4 e6 3. c4 Bb7 4. a3 Na6 5. Nc3 c5 6. d5 Qc7 7. e4 exd5 8. cxd5 d6 9. Bb5+ Kd8 10. O-O f6 11. Bf4 g5 12. Bxg5 Be7 13. Bf4 h5 14. Rc1 Nb8 15. Nd4 Bc8 16. Bc6 Nxc6 17. Ncb5 Qb8 18. Nxc6+ 1-0

Adu, Oladapo Oluto

Oladapo Oluto Adu (1971-) is an International Master from Nigeria. He represented Nigeria in two Chess Olympiads. In 1995, he won the championship of Nigeria.

Adu – Armes, US Open, Framingham 2001

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 f5 4. d3 fxe4 5. dxe4 Nf6 6. Qe2 Bc5 7. Nc3 d6 8. Bg5 O-O 9. O-O-O Qe8 10. Nd5 Nxd5 11. exd5 a6 12. Bd3 Nd4 13. Nxd4 Bxd4 14. Rhf1 Bf5 15. Be3 Bxe3+ 16. fxe3 Qg6 17. Rxf5 1-0

Adzic, Slobadan

Slobadan Adzic (1958-) is a FIDE master. He is a professional journalist living in Novi Sad. From 1985 to 1992, he was the chess editor of the daily newspaper Dnenik in Novi Sad. In 1985, he founded Chess Press in Novi Sad, then moved it to Szeged. He is the editor of Sakkfutar, A monthly Hungarian chess magazine.

AF4C

America's Foundation for Chess, which sponsored the US chess championship since 2000. It was founded in June 2000 to promote chess in the schools. Grandmaster Yasser Seirawan was instrumental in the founding of the AF4C in Seattle, Washington. The AF4C sponsored the US chess championship when the US Chess Federation was unable to sponsor it.

Afek, Yochanan

Yochanan Afek (1952-) is an International Master from Israel. He won the Paris Open in 2002. He is a chess columnist for the Israeli newspaper Maariv. He is the only person to possess four international titles: International Master, International Master of chess compositions (1989), International Arbiter (1988) and International Arbiter of the chess compositions. He earned a grandmaster norm at age 50. He now lives in the Netherlands.

Afek – Kotliar, Iceland 1986

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. Nd5 Ba5 5. Bc4 Nf6 6. O-O d6 7. c3 Ne7 8. Nxe7 Kxe7 9. d4 Nd7 10. dxe5 Nxe5 11. Nxe5 dxe5 12. Qh5 1-0

Afghanistan

Uzbekistan
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Amu Darya R.
Dushanbe
Murgab R.
Sheberghan
Mazar-e Sharif
Konduz
Taloqan
Feyzabad
Meymaneh
Samangan
Baghlan
Qal'eh-ye Now
Charikar
Asadabad
Bamian
Mehtarlam
Herat
Harirud R.
Chaghcharan
Kowt-e Ashrow
Kabul
Jalalabad
Afghanistan
Baraki
Ghazni
Gardeyz
Indus R.
Farah R.
Zareh Sharan
Tarin Kowt
Farah
Arghandab R.
Khash R.
Qalat
Chenab R.
Lashkar Gah
Kandahar
Zaranj
Helmand R.
Pakistan

Chess was forbidden by the Taliban in Afghanistan for 15 years, possibly to prevent intellectuals from getting together. The Taliban believed chess as a form of gambling and it distracted people from saying their prayers. For five years, Afghanistan was the only place in the world where chess was illegal. There is only one master in Afghanistan, Ismail Ibrahim. There are only 7 players from Afghanistan that have a FIDE rating. Afghanistan first became affiliated with FIDE in 1984. In 1989, Afghanistan issued stamps with a chess motif (chess in Alfonso paintings). Afghanistan was temporally excluded from FIDE for non-payment of debt.

Afifi, Assem Abdel

Assem Afifi (1947-) is an Egyptian International Master (1985). He played in the 1985 Tunis International and took 16th place. He played in the 1990 Manila Interzonal and tied for 60th-63rd place.

Afifi – Suttles, Thessaloniki 1984

1.d4 d6 2.e4 g6 3.Nc3 a6 4.a4 Bg7 5.Nf3 Nf6 6.Be2 b6 7.O-O Bb7 8.e5 Nfd7 9.exd6 cxd6 10.Bg5 h6 11.Be3 O-O 12.Qd2 Kh7 13.d5 Nf6 14.h3 Nbd7 15.Rfe1 Rc8 16.Bf1 Rc7 17.g3 Qa8 18.Bg2 Rfc8 19.Ra3 Nxd5 20.Nxd5 Rxc2 21.Qd1 Bxd5 22.Ng5+ hxg5 23.Bxd5 Qb8 24.Bxf7 Ne5 25.Bd5 Rxb2 26.Bxg5 Rcc2 27.Rxe5 dxe5 28.Qg4 Qf8 29.Qh4+ 1-0

Agababean, Naira

Naira Agababean (1951-) is a Woman Grandmaster from Moldava. She is a former Armenian woman chess champion. Her daughter is Woman Grandmaster Almira Skripchenko, who married Grandmaster Joel Lautier of France.

Agababean – Shaughnessy, Turin 2006

1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. e3 e6 4. a3 Nf6 5. c4 Be7 6. Nc3 O-O 7. Be2 b6 8. b4 Ne4 9. Nxe4 dxe4 10. Nd2 f5 11. Qc2 Qe8 12. Bb2 Bf6 13. f3 Bg5 14. f4 Bf6 15. O-O-O Bd7 16. g4 g6 17. h4 Kf7 18. h5 h6 19. hxg6+ Kg7 20. d5 Bxb2+ 21. Qxb2+ Kxg6 22. gxf5+ exf5 23. Bh5+ 1-0

Agamaliev, Gamil

Gamil Agamaliev (1974-) is a chess Grandmaster (2002) from Azerbaijan. His highest Elo rating was 2526 in 2003.

Agamaliev – Atakisi, Turkey 2011

1. e4 e5 2. d4 exd4 3. Qxd4 Nc6 4. Qe3 Bb4+ 5. Bd2 Qe7 6. Nc3 Nf6 7. O-O-O O-O 8. f3 Rd8 9. Bc4 Na5 10. Bd3 Nc6 11. Nge2 d5 12. exd5 Nxd5 13. Bxh7+ Kxh7 14. Qd3+ f5 15. Nxd5 Bxd2+ 16. Rxd2 Qc5 17. b4 Qf8 18. Qc3 Rxd5 19. Rxd5 Nxb4 20. Ra5 Be6 21. Qc5 Nxa2+ 22. Kb2 Qf7 23. Nf4 b6 24. Nxe6 Qf6+ 25. Qe5 1-0

Agdestein, Simen

Norway's first Grandmaster (1985) who shared first place (with Walter Arencibea) in the World Junior Champion in 1986. He became an International Master in 1983 at the age of 16. He became the youngest grandmaster in the world at age 18 when he won the title. He has won the Norwegian championship four times, the first time as a 15-year-old in 1982. He has also represented Norway on their professional soccer (football) team, but had to give it up due to injuries (torn ligament in his knee). He is currently a teacher at the Norwegian Sports Gymnasium, teaching soccer and chess. He is also a chess columnist for a Norwegian newspaper. His highest rating has been 2716, ranked #12 in the world. He was a trainer to Magnus Carlsen. Agdestein was born in 1967.

Agdestein - Quinteros, Tessaloniki Olympiad 1984

1.d4 d6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.g3 Nf6 5.Bg2 O-O 6.O-O Nc6 7.Nc3 Bg4 8.d5 Na5 9.Nd2 c5 10.h3 Bd7 11.Rb1 e5 12.a3 b6 13.e4 Ne8 14.b4 Nb7 15.Nb3 f5 16.exf5 gxf5 17.bxc5 Nxc5 18.Nxc5 dxc5 19.d6 e4 20.Nd5 Be6 21Bf4 Nxd6? (21...Kh8) 22.Bxd6 (22...Qxd6 23.Nf6+ and 24.Qxd6) 1-0

Age of Chess players

Capablanca learned the game of chess at age 4 by watching his father play. Karpov was taught the moves at age 4. Spassky learned the game at age 5 and later joined the Pioneer Palace in Leningrad where he spent 5 hours every day on chess. Former world woman champion Nona Gaprindashvili learned at age 5 by watching her brothers play. Fischer learned at age 6, taught by his older sister after reading the rules that came with a box of chessmen. Smyslov learned at age 6 by reading a chess book found in his father's library. Larsen learned at age 6 and later gave up his civil engineering studies to become a full-time chess professional. Alekhine learned at age 7 from his heiress mother. Petrosian learned at age 8. When his parents died when he was 16, he took up chess full time. Tal learned at age 8 by watching patients play chess at his father's hospital. He joined the Riga Palace of Young Pioneers and was given a chess coach when he was 10. Euwe learned at age 9 and was taught by his parents. Emanual Lasker learned at age 11, taught by his older brother. Botvinnik learned the game at age 12. Steinitz learned at age 12 from his school friends. Browne learned at age 13 after joining the Manhattan chess club. Blackburne did not learn chess until he was 19 after reading a chess book. Two years later he was giving blindfold simultaneous exhibitions. Staunton did not learn until age 19 and did not become a serious player until age 26. Mir Sultan Khan learned the game at age 21. Two years later he was All India chess champion. A year later he won the British Championship. He was illiterate his entire life, unable to read or write.

Ageichenko, Genadi Alexeevich

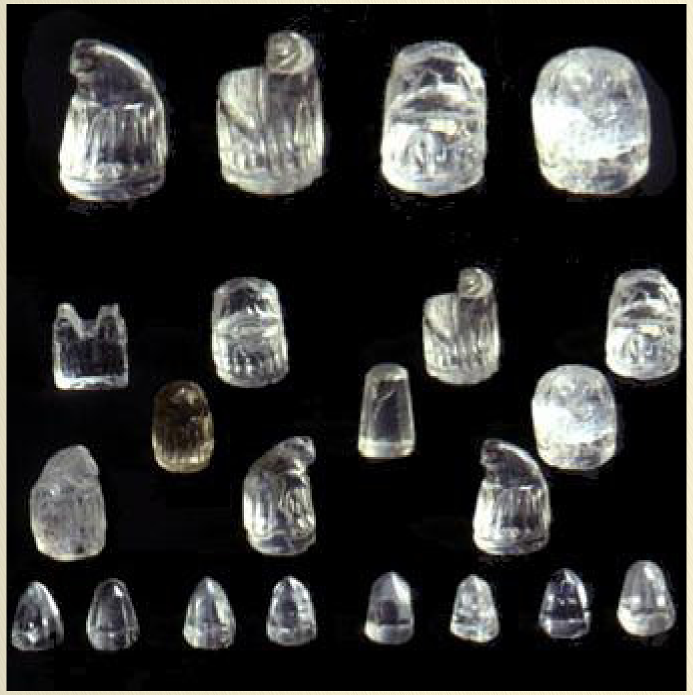
Genadi Ageichenko (1941-) born in Kursk, is a Russian master. In 1970, he won the championship of the Central Chess Club in Moscow. He was awarded the International Master title in 2011, at the age of 69,

Ageichenko – Berdichevski, Moscow 1989

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 d5 3. c4 e6 4. Nc3 dxc4 5. e3 a6 6. a4 c5 7. Bxc4 Nc6 8. O-O Qc7 9. Qe2 Be7 10. dxc5 Bxc5 11. b3 O-O 12. Bb2 b6 13. Ng5 Ne5 14. Nce4 Bb7 15. Nxf6+ gxf6 16. f4 Qc6 17. Rf2 fxg5 18. Bxe5 Qe4 19. Bd3 Qxe3 1-0

Ager Chessmen

Chessmen made of rock crystal that used to be preserved in a church in Ager, Spain. 96 pieces were made around 1071. Only a few pieces survive today. There is a myth that this chess set belonged to Charlemagne. It is also known as the Urgel or Urgell chess chessmen, a nearby village. Parts of these pieces are preserved in Lerida. 15 pieces reappeared in a public auction and purchased by the Emir of Kuwait. The collection was plundered by Iraqi soldiers during the Gulf War, but has since returned.



Aginian, Nelly

Nelly Aginian was born on August 4, 1981 in Armenia. In 2005, she was awarded the Woman Grandmaster title. Her highest FIDE rating was 2380. She is the third player from Armenia, after Elina Danielian and Lilit Mkrtchian, to gain the Woman Grandmaster title.

Aginian – Goslawska, Croatia 2010

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 d6 4. c3 Be6 5. d4 Bd7 6. O-O Nf6 7. Re1 g6 8. Nbd2 exd4 9. cxd4 Bg7 10. e5 dxe5 11. dxe5 Nd5 12. Ne4 Nde7 13. Nf6+ Bxf6 14. exf6 Be6 15. Qxd8+ Rxd8 16. fxe7 1-0

Agnel, Hyacinth R.

He was a professor (taught French) and Colonel at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and a chess problemist. In 1845, he formed the first chess club at West Point. Author of a chess book with perhaps the longest title. The Book of Chess containing the Rudiments of the Game, and Elementary Analysis of the Most Popular Openings, Exemplified in Games Actually Played by the Greatest Masters; Including Staunton's Analysis of the King's and Queen's Gambits, Numerous Positions and Problems on Diagrams, Both Original and Selected; Also a Series of Chess Tales, With Illustrations Engraved From Original Designs, The Whole Extracted and Translated From the Best Sources. The book was written in 1847 by Agnel and published in 1859 by D. Appleton and Company of New York. The book is 509 pages long. In 1848, he wrote Chess for Winter Evenings. It was later called Agnel's Book of Chess. Agnel was on the Committee on the Chess Code during the First American Chess Congress. He was a frequent chess opponent of General Winfield Scott. He was born in 1799. He died in 1871 and is buried at West Point.

Agopov, Mikael

Mikael Agopov (1978-) is an International Master (1999) from Finland. He was the Under-16 Finnish champion in 1991, 1992, and 1993.

Abdulghafour – Agopov, Bratislava 1993

1. e4 c5 2. f4 d5 3. Nc3 d4 4. Nce2 Nc6 5. Nf3 Bg4 6. Ng3 e5 7. fxe5 Be7 8. Nf5 Nxe5 9. Nxg7+ Kf8 10. Nf5 Nxf3+ 11. gxf3 Bxf5 0-1

Agrest, Evgeny

Evgeny Agrest (1966-) is a Belarusian-Swedish Grandmaster. He won the Belarus Youth championship three times. He was Nordic Chess Champion in 2001 and 2003. He was Swedish Champion in 1998, 2001, 2002, and 2004. In 2003, he won a game from former world champion Ponomariov when Ponomariov's cell phone rang during their match. A cell phone ringing during a match is an automatic disqualification. Ironically, Agrest lost a game in 2004 when his cell phone rang. He has a degree in Economics. He is married to Woman International Master Svetlana Agrest.

Agrest – Prusikin, Austria 2006

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 d5 4. d4 Bb4 5. Qa4+ Nc6 6. e3 O-O 7. Bd2 Re8 8. a3 Bxc3 9. Bxc3 Ne4 10. Qc2 Qf6 11. Rd1 Qg6 12. h4 e5 13. h5 Qh6 14. cxd5 exd4 15. dxc6 1-0

Aguado, Jose Sanz

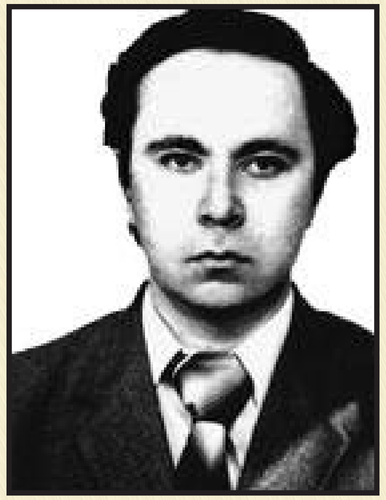
Jose Sanz Aguado (1907-1969) was Spanish chess champion in 1943.

Ortueta – Aguado, Madrid 1933

1. e4 e6 2. d3 d5 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. e5 Nfd7 5. f4 Bb4 6. Bd2 O-O 7. Nf3 f6 8. d4 c5 9. Nb5 fxe5 10. dxe5 Rxf4 11. c3 Re4+ 12. Be2 Ba5 13. O-O Nxe5 14. Nxe5 Rxe5 15. Bf4 Rf5 16. Bd3 Rf6 17. Qc2 h6 18. Be5 Nd7 19. Bxf6 Nxf6 20. Rxf6 Qxf6 21. Rf1 Qe7 22. Bh7+ Kh8 23. Qg6 Bd7 24. Rf7 Qg5 25. Qxg5 hxg5 26. Rxd7 Kxh7 27. Rxb7 Bb6 28. c4 dxc4 29. Nc3 Rd8 30. h3 Rd2 31. Na4 Rxb2 32. Nxb2 c3 33. Rxb6 c4 34. Rb4 a5 35. Nxc4 c2 0-1

Agzamov, Georgy Tadzhiyevich

Georgy Agzamov (1954-1986) was the first Uzbekistan Grandmaster. He was born in Almalyk in the province of Tashkent, into a family of doctors. In 1966, at the age of 12, he was the chess champion of his town. In 1982, he was awarded the IM title. In 1984, he was awarded the GM title. He was killed when he tried to take a shortcut to go swimming in Sevastopol in the Crimea. He fell off a cliff and got stuck between two rocks. Some people heard him yell for help, but he was too deep down in the rocks. He died before a rescue team could get to him. His highest rating was 2728, ranked #8 in the world. He won Belgrade 1982, Sochi 1984 (defeating Tal), Tashkent 1984, and Calcutta 1986 (the strongest chess tournament ever held in India up to that time – Anand took 3rd place). He played in the USSR championship at Frunze in 1981 and tied for 6th-7th place. He played in the USSR championship at Moscow in 1983 (won by Karpov), and tied for 10th-13th place. He played in the USSR championship at Riga in 1985 and tied for 7th-8th place.



Agzamov - Gulko, Sochi 1985

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.Bf4 Bg7 5.e3 c5 6.dxc5 Qa5 7.Rc1 Ne4 8.cxd5 Nxc3 9.Qd2 Qxa2 10.bxc3 Qa5 11.Bc4 Nd7 12.Nf3 Nxc5 13.Be5 O-O 14.O-O f6 15.Ra1 Qd8 16.Bc7 Qd7 17.d6+ e6 18.Nd4 Qf7 19.Ra5 b6 20.Rxc5 bxc5 21.Nb3 Qd7 22.Qd3 Rd8? (22...Qc6) 23.Qe4 (23...Bb7 24.Qxb7 Rab8 25.Bxe6+ Qxe6 26.Bxb8) 1-0

Ahlander, Bjorn

Bjorn Ahlander (1963-) is an International Master (2000) from Sweden.

Rylander – Ahlander, Sweden 2001

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. f3 c5 5. d5 b5 6. e4 bxc4 7. Bxc4 Nxd5 8. Bxd5 exd5 9. Qxd5 Nc6 10. Be3 O-O 11. Bxc5 Qh4+ 12. Bf2 Qf6 13. Ne2 Ba6 14. Bd4 Qh6 15. Rd1 Rab8 16. Rd2 Rb5 17. Qxd7 Rd8 18. Qh3 Rh5 19. Qg4 Nxd4 20. Nxd4 Qe3+ 21. Kd1 Rxd4 22. Rxd4 Qxd4+ 23. Kc1 Bxc3 0-1

Ahlhausen, Carl

Carl Ahlhausen (1835-1892) was the librarian of the Berlin Chess Association. His historical chess rating is 2471, ranked #44 in the world in 1889. He was an early player of 1.g4, sometimes known as the Ahlhausen Opening (better known as Grob's Attack).

Reif – Ahlhausen, Berlin 1881

1. f4 Nc6 2. Nf3 d5 3. e3 Bg4 4. Be2 Bxf3 5. Bxf3 e6 6. O-O Bd6 7. Nc3 Nf6 8. b3 h5 9. Bb2 Qe7 10. Nb5 Bxf4 11. Bxf6 gxf6 12. Bxh5 Bg5 13. Rc1 f5 14. c4 d4 15. exd4 Nxd4 16. Rf2 O-O-O 17. Rc3 Nxb5 18. cxb5 Bf6 19. Rc4 Bd4 20. Rxd4 Rxd4 21. Bf3 Qd6 22. h3 Rd8 23. a4 Qb4 0-1

Ahmed, Essam

Essam Ahmed (1964-2003) won the Arab Championships in 1996. In 2003, he won the Egyptian championship. He was an Egyptian International Master and Egypt's top player, who died on October 27, 2003, of cerebral malaria after returning from the All Africa Games tournament in Abuja, Nigeria. The 60-year-old head of the Egyptian chess delegation, Mohammed Labib, died of the same disease the next day. Both were incorrectly diagnosed in Egypt after becoming ill. Both were bitten by an infected mosquito.

Kveinys – Ahmed, Cairo 2003

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 b6 3.Bg2 Bb7 4.O-O c5 5.c4 e6 6.Nc3 Be7 7.Re1 O-O 8.e4 Nc6 9.e5 Ne8 10.d4 cxd4 11.Nxd4 Qc8 12.Bf4 f6 13.Nxc6 Bxc6 14.Nd5 Bd8 15.Rc1 fxe5 16.Bxe5 Qb7 17.Be4 d6 18.b4 dxe5 19.b5 Bxd5 20.cxd5 Nf6 0-1

Ahues, Carl Oscar

West German International Master (1950). He was Berlin champion in 1910 and 1924, and German champion in 1929. He represented Germany in the 1930 and 1931 Chess Olympiads, as well as the unofficial Chess Olympiad, held in Munich in 1936. He was winning blitz chess tournaments in Germany in his 80s. His Elo rating was around 2490. His highest historical rating was 2651, ranked #11 in the world in 1931. He is the father of Herbert Ahues, a famous chess composer. Carl was born in 1883 and died 5 days after his 85th birthday in 1968.

C. Ahues – Gregory, Hamburg 1921

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4.Nc3 d6 5.d4 Bd7 6.O-O exd4 7.Nxd4 Be7 8.Nde2 O-O 9.Ng3 Kh8 10.b3 Qe8 11.Bb2 Bd8 12.f4 Ne7 13.e5 Ng4 14.Bxd7 Qxd7 15.Nce4 Ne3 16.Qh5 Qg4 17.Rf3 N7f5 18.Qxg4 1-0

Ahues, Herbert

Son of Carl Ahues. In 1989 he became a Grandmaster for Chess Compositions. He has composed over 3,500 chess studies and puzzles. He was born in 1922.

Aikhoje, Odion

Odion Aikhoje (1971) in an International Master from Nigeria. In 1998, he won the gold medal on board two at the Chess Olympiad in Elista. FIDE handed the gold medal over to the chairman of the Nigerian Chess Federation (NCF), but the medal was never given to Aikhoje because of a dispute over money between the chairman of the NCF and the Nigerian Sports Ministry.

AIPE

The Association Internationale de la Presse Echiqueene (AIPE) was the International Association of Chess Press. It was an organization of chess journalists founded in 1967 by Jordi Puig of Barcelona, Spain. AIPE awarded the Chess Oscars from 1967 (first won by Bent Larsen) to 1988 (won by Kasparov for the 7th time in a row) to the outstanding male and female players of the year. AIPE dissolved in 1989. The Chess Oscar was revived in 1995 (won by Kasparov).

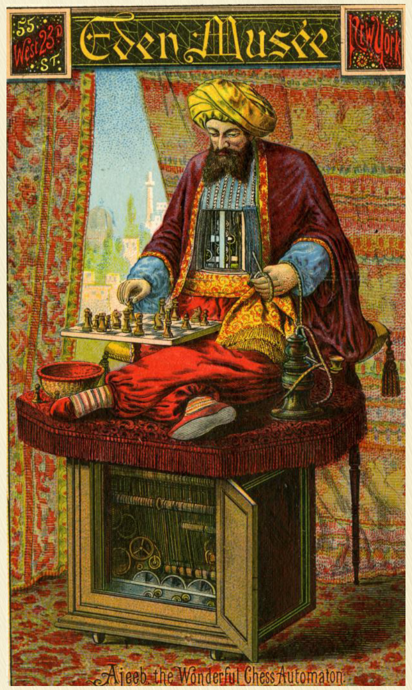
Aitken, James Macrae

James Macrae Aitkin (1908-1983) was a Scottish player who won the Scottish chess championship 10 times (1935, 1952, 1953, 1955-1958, 1960, 1961, and 1965). He was also London champion in 1950. His highest rating was 2525. His PhD dissertation was on the Lisbon Inquisition.

Aitken - Hunter, Scotland 1949

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Bb4 5.O-O Nge7 6.d4 exd4 7.Nxd4 d5? (7...O-O) 8.exd5 Qxd5 9.Nxc6 Qxd1 10.Nxb4+ Bd7 11.Rxd1 (11...Bxa4 12.Nc3) 1-0

Ajeeb


55 West 23D ST.
Eden Musée
New York
Ajeeb. the Wonderful Chess Automaton.

The name of the chess automaton built by Charles A. Hopper, a Bristol cabinet-maker, in 1865. Several chess and checker masters (such as Albert Hodges, Ferdinand Burille, and Harry Pillsbury) operated the life-size Egyptian figure. Ajeeb was operated by a player of small physique concealed inside it. The hidden player was able to watch the game through a peephole near Ajeeb's naval. One opponent shot at Ajeeb after losing a game, wounding the operator. One of the operators of Ajeeb was chess and checker master Constant Ferdinand Burille. During his years as operator, he played over 900 games of chess and only lost 3 games. He never lost a single checker game. Pillsbury was its hidden operator from 1898 to 1904. When Ajeeb was on display in New York at the Eden Musee, it played checkers for a dime and chess for a quarter. In 1885, the manager of the Eden Musee allowed customers to play the automaton on Sunday. For that, he got arrested for violating the Sunday law. Opponents included Vice President Thomas Hendricks, Theodore Roosevelt, Houdini, Admiral Dewey, O. Henry, Frank Marshall, and Sarah Bernhardt. Ajeeb was 10 feet high. Ajeeb was first exhibited at the Royal Polytechnical Institute in London in 1868. It was lodged at the Crystal Palace between 1868 and 1876 and then went to the Royal Aquarium at Westminster until 1877. It was then taken to Berlin where over 100,000 saw it in three months at

Castan's Panopticum. It came to New York in 1885. In 1915, the Edeb Musee closed down and Ajeeb was transferred to Coney Island. In 1936, Ajeeb toured the USA, promoting Radio Corporation of America (RCA). Charles Barker, US checkers champion, also worked Ajeeb, never losing a single game. Ajjeb disappeared during World War II.

Akesson, Ralf

Ralf Akesson (1961-) is a Swedish Grandmaster. He was European Junior Champion in 1980-81. He was Swedish Champion in 1985.

Akhmilovskaya-Donaldson, Elena Bronisklavovna

Woman Grandmaster (1977) from Tbilisi, Georgia who was the 1986 World Women's Championship challenger (losing to Maya Chiburdanidze with 1 win, 4 losses, and 9 draws). She was equal first in the 1988 challengers, but lost the playoff to Ioseliani. In 1988 she eloped with American International Master John Donaldson, captain of the US team, while playing in the chess Olympiad in Thessaloniki, Greece. At the time, she was the number two Soviet woman player. The two were married at the U.S. Consulate in Greece. She returned to the Soviet Union almost a year later to get her 7 year-old daughter. It took three weeks to secure their exit visas. Her mother, Lydia Akhmilovskaya, qualified several times for the USSR Women's Championship and was a top-ranked correspondence player. She later divorced John Donaldson and married IM Georgi Orlov. She was born in 1957 and died in 2012.

Akhmilovskaya - Dahl, Thessaloniki Olympiad 1988

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 e6 4.e3 f5 5.g4 fxg4 6.Ne5 Nf6 7.Nc3 Nbd7 8.Nxg4 Nxg4 9.Qxg4 Nf6 10.Qg5 Bd7 11.Bd2 Qe7 12.O-O-O O-O-O 13.f3 c5 14.Be1 cxd4 15.exd4 h6 (15...Bc6) 16.Qe5 Qd6 17.Bg3 Bc6 18.Bh3 dxc4? (18...Kd7) 19.Qa5 (19...Qd7 20.Bxe6 Qxe6 21.Qc7 mate) 1-0

Akhsharumova-Gulko, Anna Markovna

Woman Grandmaster who finished first in the 1976 Soviet Women's Championship. Her husband, Boris Gulko, tied for first in the 1977 Soviet Men's Championship. By all rights, she should have won the 1983 Soviet Women's title played in Tallinn when she defeated her main competitor, Nana Ioseliani after she won by time forfeit. It would have given her 12 points to Nana's 11 points. The next day, Ioseliani filed a protest alleging a malfunction in the clock. Anna refused to play. The result of her game was arbitrarily reversed by the All-Union Board of Referees in Moscow, thereby forfeiting her title and ending up in 3rd place. She was the USSR Women's Champion in 1976 and 1984. She and her husband immigrated to the United States in 1986. She won the U.S. Women's championship in 1987 with a perfect 9-0 score. In 1990, she tied for 5th-6th place in the Genting Women's Interzonal. She was born in 1957.

Rudolph - Akhsharumova, Malaysia, 1990

1.e4 g6 2.Nc3 Bg7 3.g3 c5 4.Bg2 Nc6 5.d3 d6 6.Nge2 e6 7.O-O Nge7 8.Be3 Nd4 9.Nf4 O-O 10.Qd2 Rb8 11.Nd1 b6 12.c3 Ba6 13.Nh5 gxh5 14.cxd4 cxd4 15.Bg5 f6 16.Bh4 Ng6 17.Qe2 Kh8 18.Qxh5 Bxd3 19.Re1 Nxh4 20.Qxh4 f5 21.Qh3 e5 22.f3 (22.exf5) 22...fxe4 23.fxe4 Qf6 24.Rc1 Rb7 25.Bf1 Bh6 (26. Rc6 Be3+ 27.Nxe3 Qf2+; 26.Bxd3 Bxc1 27.Rf1 Qg7; 26.Rc8 Bd2) 0-1

Akins, Claude

Movie and television actor (Sheriff Lobo) and chess enthusiast. He taught Dean Martin how to play chess. He played chess and won several games against John Wayne. He was a frequent chess partner against William Windom (1923-2012). He was born in 1926 and died in 1993.

William Windom and Claude Akins

Akobian, Varuzhan

International Grandmaster (2004), born in Armenia in 1983. In 2002, he tied for 1st place in the World Open. In 2002, he won the Samford Fellowship. In 2003, he won the U.S. Junior Championship and the American Open. In 2004, he won the World Open, National Open, and North American Open. He lives in Glendale, California.

Akopian, Vladimir

Armenian grandmaster (1991) who won the World Under-16 Championship in 1986 at the age of 14 won the World Under-18 Championship at 16 and was World Junior Champion in 1991. He tied for 1st at the U.S. Open in 1991. In 1999 he played without a single loss in the FIDE knockout world championship at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas until Alexander Khalifman defeated him in the final match. He was given the title of Vice Champion of the World. His highest rating has been 2714, ranked #12 in the world. He was born in 1971.

Steinbacher - Akopian, Groningen 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.e3 Bg7 6.Bc4 Nxc3 7.bxc3 c5 8.Qf3 O-O 9.Ne2 Qc7 10.Bd5 Nd7 11.Bb3 Nf6 12.e4 cxd4 13.cxd4 Bg4 14.Qg3 Qa5+ 15.Bd2? (15.Qc3) 15...Qxd2+ (16.Kxd2 Nxe4+ and 17...Nxg3) 0-1

Al-Adli

The first great Arabic chess champion and author. He was born around 800 AD. He lived during the reign (847-861) of Caliph Mutawakkil. Al-adli's chess book (now lost) contained chess problems, endgames and openings. He died in 870 AD.

Al-Modiahki, Mohamad

First Grandmaster from Qatar. He is the highest rated Arab, with a FIDE rating of 2570. He is married to former world women's champion Zhu Chen. He was born in 1974.

Al-Mutamid

Moorish poet-king who reigned over Seville in the late 11th century. He was regarded as a chess patron and kept several chess masters in his kingdom. In 1078 Alfonso VI and Ibn-Ammar, chess master in al_Mutamid's court, played a game of chess for the stake of Seville. Ibn-Ammar won and the city was spared from siege. Alfonso kept the chess set and board.

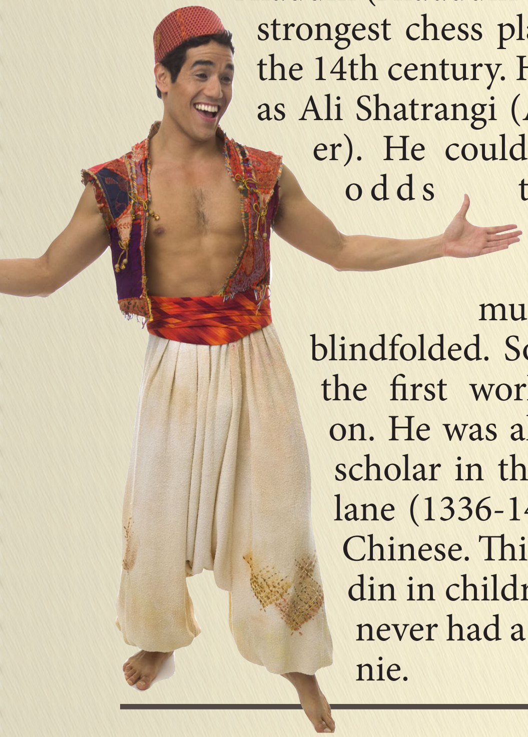
al-Mu'tasim Billah

al-Mu'tasim Billah (794-842) was the Caliph of Baghdad from 833 AD to 842 AD who composed the first chess problem in 840 (a mate in 9 moves). He was the 8th Abbasid caliph and a son of Harun al-Rashid, himself a good chess player.

Al-Rashid

Abbasid Caliph of Baghdad (786-809) who favored chess and granted liberal pensions to chess masters in his court around 800 A.D.

Aladdin



Aladdin (Ala'addin at-Tabrizi) was the strongest chess player at the end of the 14th century. He was also known as Ali Shatrangi (Ali the Chessplayer). He could successfully give odds to all other leading players and play up to 4 games simultaneously, while blindfolded. Some consider him the first world chess champion. He was also a lawyer and a scholar in the court of Tamerlane (1336-1405). Aladdin was Chinese. This is the same Aladdin in children's stories, but he never had a magic lamp or genie.

Alapin, Semyon Zinovievich

Russian chess master and openings analyst. He was born in Vilnius, Lithuania in 1856. He later settled in St. Petersburg, then Heidelberg, Germany. While studying at St. Petersburg Engineering Institute, he became one of the strongest players in the city. In 1879, he tied for first in the Best Russian Players tournament in St. Petersburg, but lost the play-off to Chigorin. In 1880 and 1881, he lost a match against Chigorin. In 1893, he tied for 1st place in the championship of Berlin. In 1899, he drew a match with Schlechter in Vienna (+1-1=4). In 1902 he was ranked #8 in the world. In 1911, he won the championship of Munich. Alapin's Opening is 1.e4 e5 2.Ne2. The Sicilian, Alapin variation is 1.e4 c5 2.c3. Alapin's Gambit is 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Be3. He livened his chess writings with ficticious games between Attakinsky and Defendarov. He was a linguist and involved in grain commodities. He spent his later years in Heidelberg, Germany and died there in 1923.

Alapin - Marshall, Ostende 1905

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.exd5 e4 4.d3 Nf6 5.dxe4 Nxe4 6.Nf3 Bc5 7.Qe2 f5 8.Nc3 Bf2+ 9.Kd1 O-O 10.Bd2 Nxc3+ 11.Bxc3 Qxd5+ 12.Kc1 Rd8? (12...Bc5) 13.b4 Bb6 14.Qe7 (threatening 15.Qxg7 mate) 14...Qd7 15.Bc4+ Kh8 16.Bxg7 mate 1-0

Alatortsev, Vladimir

Russian International Master (1950), International Judge (1953), and honorary Grandmaster (1983). He had been the city champion of Leningrad (1933 and Moscow (1936, 1937). He took 2nd place in the USSR championship in 1933, behind Botvinnik. In 1935, he drew a match with Lilienthal. From 1931 to 1950, he played in 9 USSR championships. In 1938 he won the Soviet Trade Union championship. He won the Latvian championship in 1945. From 1954 to 1961, he was head of the Soviet Chess Federation. His highest rating was 2626. He was born in 1909 and died in 1987.

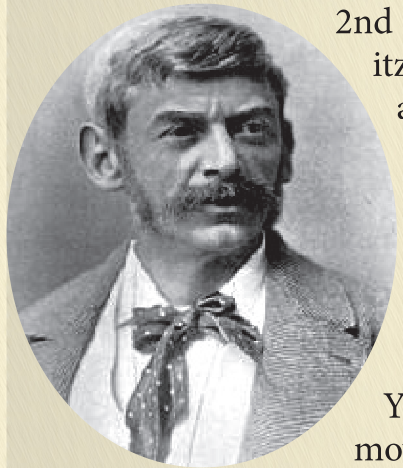
Alatortsev - Mazel, Moscow 1931

1.d4 e6 2.Nf3 d5 3.g3 Nf6 4.Bg2 Bd6 5.O-O O-O 6.c4 c6 7.Nbd2 Nbd7 8.Qc2 Re8 9.Rd1 e5 10.cxd5 cxd5 11.dxe5 Nxe5 12.Nxe5 Rxe5 13.Nf3 Bf5 14.Qb3 Re7 15.Bg5 Be4 16.Bxf6 gxf6 17.Nd4 Bc5 18.e3 Rc8 (18...Qb6) 19.Bxe4 dxe4 20.Nc6 bxc6 21.Rxd8+ Rxd8 22.Rc1 (22...Rd5 23.Qa4) 1-0

Albero, Roman Toran

Spanish International Master (1954). Spanish Champion in 1951 and 1953. He was born in 1931.

Albin, Adolf

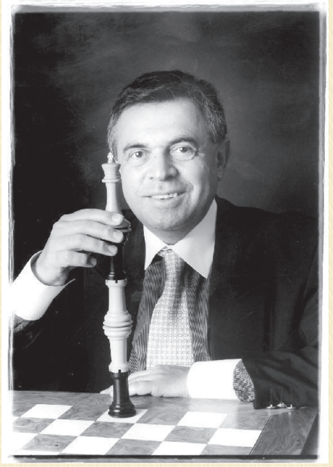


Romanian chess master (born in Bucharest in 1848) who learned the game at age 23. In 1872 he authored the first chess book written in Romanian, Amiculu Jocului de Schach. He played in his first international tournament at 43 (Vienna 1891). In 1894 he took 2nd at New York, behind Steinitz, but ahead of Showalter and Pillsbury. By 1895, his rating was 2643, ranked #15 in the world. The Albin Counter-Gambit is 1. d4 d5 2.c4 e5. Albin played this gambit against Emanuel Lasker in New York in 1893, but lost in 31 moves. Lasker won the tournament (13 wins in a row) and Albin took 2nd place. He was a professor of linguistics at the University of Vienna. He died of tuberculosis in 1920.

Albin - Shipley, New York 1894

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.O-O Nf6 5.c3 O-O 6.d4 exd4 7.cxd4 Bb6 8.d5 Ne7 (8...Na5) 9.e5 Ne8 10.d6 cxd6 11.exd6 Ng6 12.Bg5 Nf6 13.Nc3 h6 14.Qd3 hxg5? (14...Kh8) 15.Qxg6! Nh7 16.Nd5 fxg6?? 17.Ne7+ Kh8 18.Nxg6 mate 1-0

Alburt, Lev Osipovich



Russian Grandmaster (1977) from Odessa who defected from the USSR to the United States in 1979. He was three-time Ukrainian champion, first winning in 1974. He has won the U.S. Championship 3 times (1984, 1985, 1990) and the U.S. Open twice. He led the U.S. team at the 1980 Malta Olympiad. He has a doctorate in physics and natural philosophy. He was the first grandmaster ever elected to the governing body of the United States Chess Federation (USCF). His highest rating was 2667, ranked #28 in the world. He was born in 1945.

Norquist - Alburt, Chicago 1989

1.e4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.e5 Nfd7 4.Nxd5 Nxe5 5.Ne3 Nbc6 6.c3 Nd3+ 7.Bxd3 Qxd3 8.Qe2 Qxe2+ 9.Nxe2 e5 10.f4 Bc5 11.Nd5 Bd6 12.fxe5 Nxe5 13.d4 Nd3+ 14.Kf1 O-O 15.Nef4? (15.Bf4) 15...Nxc1 (16.Rxc1 c6, winning one of the knights) 0-1

Albert – Hebden, New York 1983

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cxb5 a6 5.e3 g6 6.Nc3 Bg7 7.a4 O-O 8.Nf3 Bb7 9.Be2 b6 10.dxe6 fxe6 11.Qd6 axb5 12.Bxb5 Ne4 13.Nxe4 Bxe4 14.O-O Rf5 15.Rd1 Qf6 16.Nd2 Rd5? 17.Nxe4 1-0

Alekhine, Alexander

Winner of the first Soviet Chess Championship (1920) and the only man to die while holding the world chess championship. He learned chess from his older brother Alexei (1888-1939). He studied law at the Sorbonne but failed to get his doctorate as he claimed. He married four times to women 20 to 30 years older than he. He was a prisoner of war like all the other chess contestants at an international tournament in Mannheim in 1914. In 1915 and 1916 he served in the Russian Red Cross. In 1918 he was a criminal investigator in Moscow. In 1919 he was imprisoned in the death cell at Odessa as a spy. In 1920 he was back in Moscow intending to be a movie actor. He also served as interpreter to the Communist party and was appointed secretary to the Education Department. In 1921 he married a foreign Communist delegate and left Russia for good. At the Sorbonne his thesis dealt with the Chinese prison system. In 1930 he scored the first 100% score in the Chess Olympiad, winning 9 games on board 1 for France. During World War II, he became a Nazi collaborator and declared he was ready to sacrifice his life for a Nazi Russia. He competed in seven tournaments in Germany during the war and wrote several pro-Nazi articles. During that time, Soviet players changed the name of Alekhine's Defense to the Moscow Defense. He died in Portugal after choking on an unchewed piece of meat. He was 53. Alekhine was not buried for three weeks because no one would claim the body. The Portuguese Chess Federation took charge of the funeral. Only 10 people showed up for his funeral. The funeral was delayed for five days until the Portuguese Chess Federation raised enough money to pay for his burial. In 1956 his remains were transferred to a cemetery in Paris. FIDE provided the tombstone in the shape of a chessboard. His birth and death date on the tombstone is wrong. The tombstone reads "ALEXANDER ALEKHINE 1ST NOVEMBER 1892 25TH MARCH, 1946 CHESS WORLD CHAMPION 1927-35-37 TO THE END". He was born on October 31, 1892 and died either on the evening of March 23rd or the morning of March 24th, 1946. He was ranked #1 in the world from 1924 to 1946.

Grace and Alexander Alekhine

Alekhine - De Cassio, Blindfold Simultaneous Exhibition, Portugal 1944

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Bc5 3.Bc4 Ne7 4.d3 Nbc6 5.Qh5 O-O 6.Bg5 Qe8 7.Nf3 Ng6 8.Nd5 Bb6 9.Nf6+! (9...gxf6 10.Bxf6, threatening 11.Qh6 and 12.Qg7 mate) 1-0

Alekhine - Vasic, Banja Lika 1931

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Bd3 Bxc3+ 5.bxc3 h6 6.Ba3 Nd7 7.Qe2 dxe4 8.Bxe4 Ngf6 9.Bd3 b6?? (9... c5) 10.Qxe6+! fxe6 11.Bg6 mate 1-0

Alekhine, Grace

Alexander Alekhine's fourth wife. She was born Grace Wishard on October 26, 1876 in New Jersey. Her parents were Emile Bernard Wishard (Jewish) and Marie Ida Smith. She later married Archibald Freeman, a British tea-planter in Ceylon. He died in the early 1930s. She took up chess and played Alexander Alekhine in a simultaneous exhibition in Tokyo in 1933. The two started a relationship shortly thereafter. They were married in March 1934 at Villefranche-sur-Mer, near Nice, France. The marriage certificate says her maiden name was Wishaar. She was 16 years older than Alekhine. It was his 4th marriage and may have been her 4th marriage as well. She owned a chateau in Saint Aubin-le-Cauf, a few miles southwest of Dieppe in Normandy, France. In 1936/37, she participated in a minor tournament at Hastings. Alexander Alekhine won the premier section and she took 3rd place in her section. He won 15 pounds for 1st place and she won 1 pound for 3rd place. During World War II, the Nazis took over their chateau and looted it. She moved to Paris. Alekhine was free to travel, but no exit visa was given to Grace. After World War II, she sold her chateau under American Embassy protection. She was in failing health and in her 70s. She spent her final years in her studio in Paris, but visited St. Ives, Cornwall, where she was a member of the local chess club. She later led the effort to get Alekhine's body transferred to the Cimetiere de Montparnasse in Paris. The USSR and French Chess Federation paid to transfer the remains from Portugal to Paris. She died in March 1956. Her grave spells her maiden name as Wishar. After she died, the notes in Alekhine's handwriting were allegedly found in her effects to prove he wrote the Nazi articles.

Alekhine's Defense

The moves 1.e4 Nf6 were played before Alekhine (analyzed by Allgaier in 1819), but Alekhine popularized it. Alexander Alekhine first played this defense at Budapest in September 1921 against Saemisch and E. Steiner. By May 1922 it was being called the Alekhine's Defense by Sir George Thomas in the British Chess Magazine. Also in May 1922, Hans Fahrni wrote the first monograph on the opening, calling it Die Aljechin-Verteidigung.

Aleksandrov, Alexey

Alexey Aleksandrov (1973) is a chess Grandmaster (1997) from Belarus. In 1991, he was Soviet under-18 Champion. He was Belarus champion in 1989, 1990, 1996, and 2007. He was European Rapid Champion in 2007. His highest Elo rating was 2679 in 2004.

Aleksandrov – Svidler, Alma-Ata 1991

1.d4 d5 2.c4 Bf5 3.cxd5 Bxb1 4.Rxb1 Qxd5 5.Qa4+ Nc6 6.e3 e5 7.b4 O-O-O 8.Nf3 exd4 9.Bb5 Nge7 10.O-O Kb8 11.Rd1 a6 12.Be2 Qe6 13.b5 axb5 14.Bxb5 g6 15.exd4 Bg7 16.Be3 b6 17.Bf4 Qe4 18.Bxc6 1-0

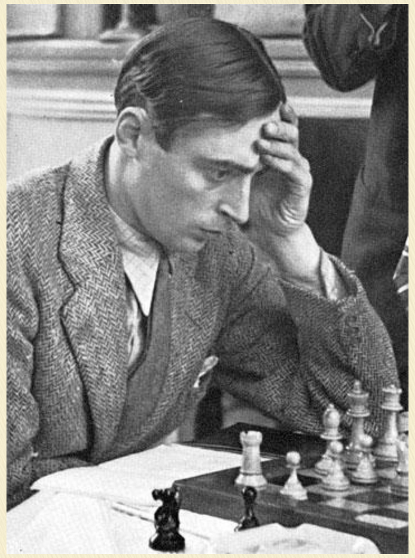
Alekseev, Evgeny

Russian Grandmaster (2002). He won the Russian Junior Championship twice. He was born in 1985.

Aleppo Gambit

An older name for the Queen's Gambit. The name was first derived from its having been the favorite game of Phillip Stamma, of Aleppo, a town in northwest Syria.

Alexander, Conel Hugh O'Donel



Irish-born (Cork, Ireland) mathematician and chess International Master (1950) who won the British Championship in 1938 and 1956. During World War II he was promoted to colonel in British Intelligence and was part of the British Government Code and Cipher Code at Bletchley Park, England, along with other English chess masters who helped break the German Enigma Code. He was prohibited from traveling to any country under Soviet control or influence during his lifetime because of his association with cryptography. He was given the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for his wartime services. In 1946, he won one game and lost one game against Botvinnik in the Anglo-Soviet radio match. In 1953/54, he tied for first (with Bronstein) at Hastings. He played on 6 English Olympiad teams between 1933 and 1958. In the early 1960s he gave up over-the-board chess to concentrate on correspondence chess. He was ranked #24 in the world in 1932. He was born in 1909 and died in 1974.

Alexander - E. Brown, Cambridge 1929

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Ba5 6.d4 exd4 7.O-O d6 8.cxd4 Bb6 9.Nc3 Na5 10.Bg5 Ne7 11.Nd5 f6 12.Bxf6 gxf6 13.Nxf6+ Kf8 14.Ng5 Nxc4 15.Qh5 Ng6?? (15...Kg7) 16.Qh6+ (16...Ke7 17.Qg7 mate) 1-0

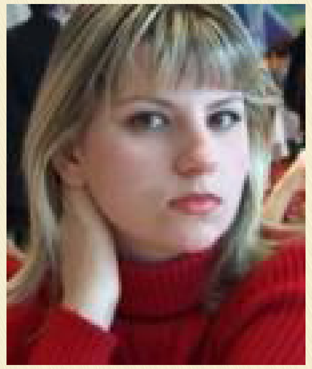
Alexandre, Aaron

Aaron Alexandre (1766-1850) was the author of Encyclopedie des Echecs, the first book containing the collection of all opening variations then known. Published in 1837, he introduced the algebraic notation and the castling symbols O-O and O-O-O. The rules of the game were published in four languages in this book. He also wrote Collection des Plus Beux Problems d'Echecs (The Beauties of Chess) in 1846, the first large compilation of chess problems and endgames, containing over 2,000 chess problems and solutions. He was a Jewish rabbi from Bavaria who moved to Paris in 1793. He was one of the operators of the automaton, the Turk. He was a German teacher and a mechanical inventor.

Alexandria, Nana Georgievna

Woman Grandmaster (1976) from Soviet Georgia. She was the USSR Women's Champion in 1966 (the youngest ever), 1968, and 1969. She was Women's World Championship Challenger in 1975 (against Gaprindashvili) and 1981 (against Chiburdanidze). She is now an administrator to the World Chess Federation (FIDE). She became the chairperson of the FIDE Women's Committee in 1986. She was born in 1949.

Alexandrova, Olga



Olga Alexandra (1978-) is a Woman Grandmaster (1999) and an International Master (2000) from the Ukraine. She won the Ukrainian Women's championship in 2004. She is now a citizen of Spain. She is married to grandmaster Miguel Illescas.

Alexandrova – Melamed, Ukraine 2001

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5 4. Nf3 g6 5. cxb5 a6 6. Nc3 axb5 7. d6 Bg7 8. e4 O-O 9. e5 Ng4 10. Bg5 Qa5 11. dxe7 Re8 12. Bxb5 Nc6 13. O-O Nxe7 14. Re1 Nc6 15. Bc4 Ngxe5 16. Nxe5 Rxe5 17. Qf3 Bb7 18. Qxf7+ Kh8 19. Bf6 1-0

Alfil

Arabic for elephant. The English equivalent is Bishop. It was probably one of the original chess pieces, appearing in chaturanga and shatranj. Alfil is still the name of the Bishop in Spanish and some other European languages.

Alfonsi, Petrus

Petrus Alphonsi (1062-1110) was an astronomer and the physician of the English king Henry I (1068-1135) and to King Alfonso VI of Castile. He was also the author of the Disciplina Clericalis (Training School for the Clergy). He included chess as one of the seven knightly accomplishments to be mastered. The other

tasks included riding, swimming, archery, boxing, hawking, and verse writing. Alfonsi was born Moses Sephardi in Spain in 1062, but was baptized as Petrus Alfonsi at the age of 44.

Alfonso Manuscript

A 98-page manuscript ordered by Alfonso the Wise (1221-1284), King of Castile. It included chess, backgammon, and games of chance with dice. Compiled in 1283, it is entitled Juegos Diuersos de Axedrez, Dados, y Tablas con sus Explications, Ordenudos por man Dado Del Rey don Alonso el Sabio. It is the first source mentioning the pawn's double move on the first move. It also includes 103 chess problems mainly drawn from older Muslim sources. The manuscript was written by the monks of the monastery of St. Lorenzo del Escorial, near Madrid.

Alfonso XIII

King of Spain from 1886 to 1931. He played in Spanish national chess tournaments in the 1920s. Alfosno suspended the exercise of royal power and went into exile in Rome in 1931. The Second Spanish Republic deposed him. His grandson, Juan Carlos, is now king. He was born in 1886 and died in 1941.

Algebraic notation

Algebraic notation is a form of chess notation by using a combination of letters and numbers (a to h horizontally and 1 to 8 vertically from the White point of view). The first use of algebraic notation is from a French manuscript written in 1173. The first use of the figurine algebraic notation occurred in Belgium in 1927. Algebraic notation was introduced in Chess Life in 1969. It wasn't until 1974 that the first book employing the algebraic notation was published by a major American publisher.

Ali, Essam Ahmed

Essam Ahmed Ali was born on March 31, 1964 in Egypt. He won the Arab Championships in 1996. In 2003, he won the Egyptian championship. He was an Egyptian International Master and Egypt's top player, who died on October 27, 2003, of cerebral malaria after returning from the All Africa Games tournament in Abuja, Nigeria. The 60-year-old head of the Egyptian chess delegation, Mohammed Labib, died of the same disease the next day. Both were incorrectly diagnosed in Egypt after becoming ill. Both were bitten by an infected mosquito.

aliyat

Title given by caliph al-Ma'mun to the top four chess players in the early ninth century. The top four players were Jabir al-Kufi, Rabrab, al-Ansari, and abu'n-Na'am. These are the first unofficial grandmasters of chess. Their endgames survive today.

All-Russian Chess Federation

First Russian chess federation, formed in 1914. It had 865 members.

al-Lajlaj (the Stammerer)

First person to analyze and publish works on the openings in 910. He was a pupil of as-Suli, the strongest player of the 10th century. His analysis was carried down from Arabic to Persian to Sanskrit to Turkish to 16th century Italian.

Allen, George

The grandnephew of Ethan Allen, who wrote The Life of Philidor, Musician and Chess-Player, in 1858 and had it published in Philadelphia in 1863. He was the first to reveal how The Turk operated, in a book on the first American Chess Congress. He was a lawyer, rector of an Episcopal Church, and professor of ancient languages at Delaware College and the University of Pennsylvania. In 1832, he was married by Reverend Ralph Waldo Emerson to Mary Hancock, niece of the famous John Hancock. He was born in 1808 and died in 1876.

Allgaier, Johann

Author of the first chess book published in German, Neue theoretisch-praktische Anweisung zum Schachspiel. It was published in Vienna in 1795. He was the first operator of the Turk automaton. He was small in stature and operated the chess automation The Turk, when it beat Napoleon Bonaparte in 1805 in Wagrum, Austria. He served as quartermaster accountant in the Austrian Imperial army. He acted as chess tutor to the Emperor's sons. He was considered the best chess player in Vienna. He died of dropsy, the accumulation of excessive watery fluid outside the cells of the body. The Allgaier Gambit is 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.Bc4 g4 5.Ng5. Allgaier published analysis on it in 1819. He was born in 1763 and died in 1823.

Almasi, Zoltan

Hungarian Grandmaster (1993) at the age of 17. He has won the Hungarian championship five times. In 2000 he was ranked #23 in the world. In 1993, he won the World Junior Championship. In 2005, he became the first grandmaster to lose to a computer program in Chess960 (random chess), when he lost an exhibition match to Shredder in Germany. In 2005, he challenged Peter Svidler for the Chess 960 (Fischerandom) World Championship, but lost the match. His FIDE rating is 2619. He was born in 1976.

Almeida-Quintana, Omar

Omar Almeida-Quintana (1981-) is a chess Grandmaster (2006) from Cuba. His highest Elo rating was 2593 in 2010.

Almeida-Quintana – Fabregas-Fernandez, Spain 2006

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 e6 3. c4 d5 4. Nc3 Be7 5. Bg5 h6 6. Bh4 O-O 7. e3 b6 8. Qc2 Bb7 9. Bxf6 Bxf6 10. cxd5 exd5 11. h4 c5 12. O-O-O Nc6 13. g4 cxd4 14. exd4 Rc8 15. Kb1 g6 16. Bh3 Nb4 17. Qd2 Ba6 18. a3 Nd3 19. Bf1 1-0

Aloni, Izak

Izak Aloni (1905-1985), born Itzchak Schaechter in Austria-Hungary, was Israeli champion in 1945, 1961, and 1965. He played for Israel in 6 Chess Olympiads.

Pfeiffer – Aloni, Munich 1958

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.e3 Nbd7 5.Nc3 c6 6.Bd3 Bd6 7.O-O O-O 8.e4 dxc4 9.Bxc4 e5 10.Bg5 h6 11.Bh4 Qe7 12.Bb3 exd4 13.Nxd4 Nc5 14.Nf5 Bxf5 15.exf5 Rad8 16.Qf3 Be5 17.Bc2 Rd2 18.Rac1 Rfd8 19.Rfd1 Qc7 20.Rxd2 Rxd2 21.b4 Ncd7 22.Bg3 Bxg3 23.hxg3 Qe5 24.Bb3 Qd4 25.Re1 Rd3 26.Re3 Qxc3 27.Rxd3 Qe1+28.Kh2 Ne5 0-1

Alonso, Francisco Javier Sanz

Spanish International Master (1977). Spanish Champion in 1973. He was born in 1952.

Alter

Pseudonym of Reverend John Owen (1827-1901). He wrote his chess columns under the pseudonym "Alter."

Alterman, Boris

Israeli Grandmaster (1992). His FIDE rating is 2562. He is an advisor to the Deep Junior chess program. He was born in 1970.

Alvarez, Roberto Gabriel

Roberto Alvarez in an Argentine Correspondence Grandmaster (1998).

Amar, Charles

Parisian amateur who frequently played 1.Nh3 in the 1930s. 1.Nh3 is sometimes called the Amar or Paris Opening.

Amateur World Champion

A title that was awarded in the early Chess Olympiads to the winner of an individual tournament open only to amateur chess players. In 1924, the title went to Herman Mattison of Latvia. In 1928, the title went to Max Euwe. After 1928, it was decided to end discrimination between amateur and professional chess players and the title was abolished.

Amazon

A Fairy chess piece that moves like a Queen or a Knight, also known as a queen+knight compound. During the Middle Ages, in many parts of Europe, the Queen could also move like a Knight to replace the old slow ferz. It was like this in Russia until the 1770s.

Ambrose, Jan

Czech International Master (1980). Czech Champion in 1980. He was born in 1954.

Amelung, Friedrich Ludwig Balthasar

Friedrich Amelung (1842-1909) was a Latvian chess player, endgame composer, journalist, Baltic German cultural historian, and businessman. He was the editor of the chess magazine Baltisch Schachblatter from 1888 to 1908. In 1898 he established the Baltic Chess Society. He was the director of a mirror factory.

Schallopp – Amelung, Berlin 1862

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. d4 exd4 5. O-O Bc5 6. e5 Ng8 7. Ng5 Nh6 8. f4 O-O 9. Qh5 d5 10. Bd3 Bg4 11. Bxh7+ Kh8 12. Qh4 d3+ 13. Kh1 Be2 14. Re1 Nd4 15. f5 f6 16. e6 fxg5 17. Bxg5 Rf6 18. Bg6 Nf3 19. Bxf6 Qxf6 20. Qxf6 gxf6 21. e7 Ng4 22. g3 Nxe1 23. e8=Q+ Rxe8 24. Bxe8 Bf3# 0-1

America

The first mention of chess in America occurred in 1641 in Esther Singleton's history of Dutch settlers. Lewis Rau, a Huguenot minister, produced the first unpublished chess manuscript in 1733. In 1786 Benjamin Franklin issued the first published chess writing, The Morals of Chess. The first chess book by an American author appeared in Boston in 1805. The earliest surviving correspondence game in America is a game from the Washington Chess Club vs. the New York Chess Club in 1839. The first American chess tournament was held in New York in 1843. The first US championship was held in New Orleans in 1845, won by Charles Stanley.

American Chess Association

The American Chess Association (ACA) was the first national sports organization formed in the United States. It was formed at the First American Chess Congress in New York on October 6, 1857. Colonel Charles D. Mead was its first President. The ACA published a monthly chess magazine, the American Chess Monthly, which lasted until 1860.. In 1874 the American Chess Association transformed into the National Chess Association.

American Chess Bulletin

Leading American chess magazine from 1904 to 1963. It was edited by Hermann Helms until 1956 and then by Edgar Holladay.

American Chess Congress

The first American Chess Congress, organized by Daniel Fiske and held in New York, was won by Paul Morphy in 1857. The top 16 American players were invited (Allison, Calthrop, Fiske, Fuller, Kennicott, Knott, Lichtenhein, Marache, Mead, Meek, Morphy, Paulsen, Perrin, Raphael, Stanley, and Thompson). First prize was $300. Morphy refused any money, but accepted a silver service consisting of a pitcher, four goblets, and a tray. Morphy's prize was given to him by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The second American Chess Congress was held in Cleveland in 1871 and won by George Mackenzie (1st place was $100 – or $1,500 in today's currency). There were nine players (Mackenzie, Hosmer, Elder, Judd, Ware, Smith, Harding, Johnston, and Houghton). The entry fee was $10 ($150 today). The third American Chess Congress was held in Chicago in 1874 and won by Mackenzie. There were eight players (Mackenzie, Hosmer, Judd, Bock, Elder, Perrin, Congdon, and Kennicott) and they had to pay a $20 entry fee. 1st place prize was $225. The fourth American Chess Congress (called the American Centennial Championship) was held in 1876 in Philadelphia and won by James Mason. There were 9 players (Mason, Judd, Davidson, Bird, Elson, Roberts, Ware, Barbour, and Martinez). The entry fee was $20. 1st place was $300. The fifth American Chess Congress was held in 1880 in New York and won by Mackenzie (on tiebreak over Grundy). There were 10 players. The sixth American Chess Congress was held in 1889 in New York, and won by Chigorin and Weiss. The seventh American Chess Congress was held in 1904 in St, Louis, and won by Frank Marshall.

First American Chess Congress

American Chess Federation

Forerunner of the US Chess Federation (USCF). In 1935, the Western Chess Association, founded in 1900, became known as the American Chess Federation (ACF). Arpad Elo was its first President and Kirk Holland was its Vice President. In 1938, George Sturges was elected president of the ACF. The Western Open, under the Western Chess Association, became known as the American Open. Chess Review magazine became the official magazine of the ACF. In 1939 it merged with the National Chess Federation to form the USCF. The American Open became known as the U.S. Open.

American Chess Foundation (ACF)

Formed in 1955, and leading philanthropic organization in U.S. chess. Its original members were Alexander Bisno, Jacques Coe, Walter Fried, Morris Kasper, Rosser Reeves, Lessing Rosenwald, and Cecile Wertheim. It changed its named to Chess-in-the-Schools in 1986.

American Chess Magazine (ACM)

Name of a chess magazine in 1846-1847 (edited by Charles Stanley), 1872-1874, 1875, and 1897-1899. The June 1897 edition was published by William Borsodi and edited by Charles Devide. Contributors included Pillsbury, Albert Hodgesm Shipley, and Showalter. It lasted for 30 issues.

American Revolution

During the American Revolution, there was a strong effort by the colonists to rename the pieces to Governor, General, Colonel, Major, Captain, and Pioneer. A good revolutionary would not play with kings, queens, knights, and bishops. There was a similar effort to rename the chess pieces during the French Revolution.

Amherst College

College located in Amherst, Massachusetts. The college chess team was the winner of the first intercollegiate chess match, in 1859. They defeated Williams College (Williamstown, Massachusetts). The event was actually an intercollegiate baseball and intercollegiate chess match simultaneously as part of a single event. The two teams met on a neutral site in Pittsfield, Massachusetts to engage in a "trial of the mind as well as the muscle." Amherst won at both sports, and their teams were heralded as "Athletic and Academic Champions."

Amin, Bassem

Bassem Amin (1988-) is a chess grandmaster (2006) from Egypt. He was Arab champion in 2005 and 2006. He was African chess champion in 2009 and tied for 1st in 2013. He is rated over 2650.

Amin – Salem, Abu Dhabi 2010

1. e4 d5 2. exd5 Qxd5 3. Nc3 Qd6 4. d4 c6 5. Nf3 Nf6 6. Ne5 g6 7. Bf4 Nh5 8. Be3 Nd7 9. Be2 Nhf6 10. Bf4 Qb4 11. Nc4 Nd5 12. Bd2 1-0

Amonatov, Farrukh

Farrukh Amonatov (1978-) is the only chess grandmaster (2002) from Tajikistan. His highest Elo rating was 2650 in2008.

Amonatov – Zhaurov, Voronezh 2001

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 d6 6. Bc4 e6 7. Be3 Be7 8. Qe2 O-O 9. O-O-O a6 10.

Rhg1 Qe8 11. g4 Nd7 12. g5 Nc5 13. Nxc6 Qxc6 14. Bd4 Re8 15. Qh5 Nxe4 16. Rg4 Nxc3 17. Bxc3 Qf3 18. Bd3 g6 19. Qxh7+ Kxh7 1-0

Amsterdam 1964

In May-June 1964, the Interzonal tournament was held in Amsterdam with 24 players. It was a four-way tie for first place between Smyslov, Larsen, Spassky, and Tal. First place was $250. A 1959 rule was in effect, prohibiting more than three players from the same country from qualifying. Only three of the five Soviet players were allowed to be seeded into the 1975 Candidates matches. That prevented 5th place finisher Leonid Stein and 6th place finisher David Bronstein from qualifying for the Candidates tournament. This was the 2nd time Stein failed to qualify for the same reason. The 8th place finishers, Reshevsky and Portisch, played a play-off match. This was won by Portisch. Paul Keres was the runner-up in the previous Candidates, and was seeded into the 1965 Candidates matches. Mikhail Botvinnik, the loser of the last world chess championship to Petrosian, was seeded in the Candidates matches but declined to participate. His place was taken by Geller, who had finished 3rd in the previous Candidates tournament. Bobby Fischer, after winning the US Championship with a perfect score, and qualifying to play in the Interzonal, refused to play in the Interzonal. He was boycotting FIDE tournaments because he claimed the Soviets were cheating by drawing with each other. Fischer was undefeated in the last Interzonal at Stockholm. The US representatives were Reshevsky, Evans (14th place) and Benko (16th place). Each received $500 for playing in the event.

Amura, Claudia

Woman Grandmaster from Argentina, born in 1970. She is the first Latin American woman to earn the male International Master title. Her FIDE rating is 2372. She is married to GM Gilberto Hernandez of Mexico.

Anagnostopoulos, Dimitris

Dimitris Anagnostopoulos (1970-) is a chess grandmaster (1996) from Greece. In 1987 and 1988, he took 2nd in the World Under-18 Championship. His highest Elo rating was 2515 in 1996. He retired from chess in 2003.

G. Hayes – Anagostopoulos, Barking 1994

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 Ng4 4.Bf4 Bb4 5.Nd2 d6 6.exd6 Qf6 7.e3 Nxf2 8.Kxf2 g5 9.Ne4 Qxb2+ 10.Qe2 Qxa1 11.Bxg5 Nd7 12.Qf3 Qe1# 0-1

Analysis of the Muzio Gambit

A 63-page book by Ghulem Kassin and James Cochrane. It was the first work to be devoted to a single opening. It was first published in Madras, India in 1829. The full title is Analysis of the Muzio Gambit, and Match of Two Games at Chess, Played Between Madras and Hyderabad, with Remarks.

Anand, Viswanathan

Indian Grandmaster (1988) who won the World Junior Championship in 1987. He was born in 1969. In 1995 he played Kasparov for the world PCA championship in New York and lost after 1 win, 13 draws and 4 losses. In 1998 he lost to Karpov for the FIDE World Chess Championship. In 2000 he won the FIDE World Chess Championship held in Teheran and became the 15th official world chess champion and the first Asian to win the title. He defeated Shirov in the final match with 3 wins and 1 draw. He held the title for two years. In 2002, Ponomariov won the world FIDE championship in Moscow. He was ranked #1 in the world in November 2004. His highest rating has been 2833. In 2013, he lost the world chess championship to Magnus Carlson. In 2014, he gained the right to play Magnus Carlsen for the world chess championship.

Micalizzi - Anand, Rome 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bg5 Bd7 7.Qd2 a6 8.f4 b5 9.Bxf6 gxf6 10.f5 (10. Be2) 10...h5 11.Be2 h4 12.O-O Bh6 13.Qd3 Qb6 14.Rad1 Qxd4+ (15.Qxd4 Nxd4 16.Rxd4 Be3+ 17.Kh1 Bxd4) 0-1

Ivanchuk – Anand, Reggio Emilia 1988

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nf3 Nxe4 5.d4 d5 6.Bd3 Be7 7.O-O Nc6 8.Re1 Bg4 9.c3 f5 10.Qb3 Qd6 11.Nfd2 O-O-O 12.f3 Bh4 13.Rd1 Bh3 14.Qc2 Qg6 15.Nb3 Rhf8 16.Na3 Rde8 17.Kh1 Nf2+ 18.Rxf2 Bxg2+! 0-1

Anastasian, Ashot

Grandmaster from Armenia, born in 1964. In 2005, he won the Championship of Armenia. His FIDE rating is 2595.

Andersen, Borge

Danish International Master (1964). Danish Champion in 1958, 1967, 1968, and 1973. He was born in 1934.

Rantanen - B. Andersen, Munich Chess Olympiad, 1958

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 O-O 5.Ne2 d5 6.a3 Be7 7.Nf4 c6 8.Bd3 dxc4 9.Bxc4 Nbd7 10.Nd3 Qc7 11.O-O e5 12.d5 Nb6 13.Qb3 cxd5 14.Bxd5 Nbxd5 15. Nxd5 Nxd5 16.Qxd5 Bd6 17.Rd1 Be6 18.Qf3 Bb3 19.Rd2 f5 20.e4 Qc4 21.Nb4 fxe4 22.Qc3 Qxc3 23.bxc3 Bc524.Rb2 Rxf2 25.Rxf2 Rf8 26.Bg5 Rxf2 0-1

Andersen, Erik

Won the Danish Championship 12 times, including 8 times in a row. He was Nordic Champion in 1930. He was born in 1904 and died in 1938.

E. Andersen – Censer, London 1927

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.Bf4 c5 4.e3 Qb6 5.Qc1 Nc6 6.c3 Be7 7.Nbd2 d5 8.Bd3 O-O 9.h3 Bd7 10.O-O Rac8 11.Re1 cxd4 12.exd4 a6 13.Re3 Rfd8 14.Bc2 Qa7 15.Qd1 b5 16.Ne5 Be8 17.Rg3 Bf8 18.Bg5 Qe7 19.Ng4 Kh8 20.Nxf6 gxf6 21.Qh5 1-0

Anderson, Frank Ross

Three-time Canadian Champion (1953, 1955, 1958) from Toronto and International Master (1954). In 1948 he won the U.S. Junior Championship. In 1954 and I 1958 he won the gold medal on 2nd board in the Chess Olympiad. He came closer to the Grandmaster title than any other player. In 1958 he scores 84% in the Munich Olympiad. He became ill (reaction to an incorrect prescription) and was unable to play his final round. He missed the Grandmaster title because of this. Even if he had played and lost, he would have made the final norm necessary for the Grandmaster title. He had polio and was disabled his

THE LIFE AND GAMES
OF FRANK ROSS ANDERSON

whole life. He was a computer expert. He was born in 1928 and died in 1980.

F. Anderson - Weaver Adams, St. Louis 1941

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.Nf3 b6 4.c3 Bb7 5.Bd3 e6 6.Bf4 Ne7 7.Nbd2 d5 8.Qe2 a6 9.h4 h5 10.Ne5 Nd7 11.O-O-O c5 12.exd5 exd5 13.Rde1 cxd4? (13...Nxe5) 14.Nxf7! Kxf7 15.Qe6+ Kf8 16.Bd6 (or 16.Bxg6 Nxg6 17.Bd6+ Be7 18.Bxe7+ wins) 16...Ne5 17.Rxe5! (17...Bxe5 18.Bxg6 threatening 19.Qf7 mate) 1-0

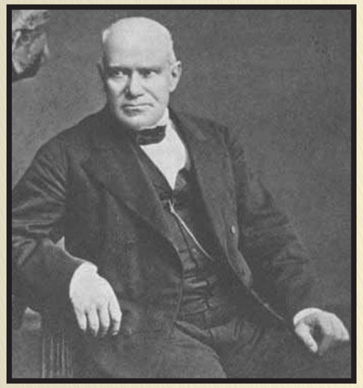
Anderson, Gerald Frank

British chess problemist, International Judge of Composition (1960), and International Master of Composition (1975). He was the last person to play Alexander Alekhine. He worked in the British Foreign Office. He was born in 1893 and died in 1983.

Anderson, Terry

Former Associated Press correspondent that was held hostage for six years by Lebanese extremists. He credits chess with helping him survive the ordeal. He was held hostage from March 16, 1985 to December 4, 1991. He built chess sets out of aluminum foil before they allowed him to have a regular chess set.

Anderssen, Adolf



Winner of the first international chess tournament (London 1851). Between 1851 and 1878 he took part in 12 chess tournaments. He was on the prize list in every one of them. He took 1st prize at London 1851, London 1862, Hanburg 1869, Barmen 1869, Baden 1870, Crefeld 1871, and Leipzig 1876. Strongest player in the world between 1859 (when Morphy retired) and 1866 (when Steinitz defeated him). In 1851 A. Anderssen was recognized as the strongest chess player in the world. That same year A. Anderson (Andrew Anderson) was recognized as the strongest checker player in the world (first world checker champion). In 1877 a group of German chess fans organized a tournament to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Anderssen's learning the chess moves. This is the only tournament in chess history organized to commemorate a competitor. He tied for second, behind Paulsen. He was a professor of mathematics when not playing chess. When he died, his obituary was 19 pages long. He was born in 1818 and died in 1879.

Mayet - Anderssen, Berlin 1851

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.c3 Nf6 5.Bxc6 dxc6 6.O-O Bg4 7.h3 h5 8.hxg4 hxg4 9.Nxe5 g3 10.d4 Nxe4 11.Qg4? (11.fxg3) 11...Bxd4 12.Qxe4?? (12. Nd3) 12...Bxf2+ (13.Rxf2 Qd1+ 14.Rf1 Rh1+ 15.Kxh1 Qxf1 mate) 0-1

Anderssen – Schallopp, Berlin 1864

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.Nf3 dxe4 4.Nxe5 Bd6 5.Bc4 Bxe5 6.fxe5 Qd4 7.Qe2 Qxe5 8.d4 Qxd4 9.Nc3 Nf6 10.Be3 Qd8 11.O-O h6 12.Bc5 Nbd7 13.Qxe4+! 1-0

Andersson, Ulf

Swedish Grandmaster (1972) who is the all-time drawing master. Against top-level opposition, he has drawn 74% of his games, winning 10%, and losing 16%. In 1984 he was the 5th highest rated player in the world. In 1996 he set a world record of playing 310 chessboards simultaneously, winning 268, drawing 40, and losing 2 games in 15 hours and 23 minutes. It is estimated he walked over 7 miles during this exhibition. In 1996 he became a Grandmaster is correspondence chess and is currently the highest rated correspondence player in the world. He was the first person to beat Karpov after Karpov became world champion in 1975. He was born in 1951.

Anderssen - Portisch, Skopje 1972

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bb5+ Nc6 4.O-O Bd7 5.Re1 Nf6 6.c3 a6 7.Bf1 e5 8.h3 h6 9.d4 Qc7 10.a4 g6 11.Na3 Bg7 12.dxc5 dxc5 13.Nc4 Rb8 14.b4 cxb4 15.cxb4 Be6 16.Nd6+ Ke7 17.Ba3 Ne8 18.Nxb7 Qxb7 (18... Rxb7) 19.b5+ Kf6 20.bxc6 Qc7 21.Nxe5 (21...Qxe5 22.Qf3+ Bf5 23.exf5 and if 23...Qxf5 24.Be7 mate) 1-0

Andreev, Eduard

Eduard Andreev (1980-) is a chess grandmaster (2005) from the Ukraine. His highest Elo rating was 2502 in 2005.

Andreev – Volovikov, Ukraine 2010

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. g3 d5 4. exd5 exd5 5. d4 Nf6 6. Bg2 c4 7. O-O Be7 8. b3 O-O 9. bxc4 dxc4 10. Ne5 Qc7 11. Bf4 Bd6 12. Nc3 a6 13. Rb1 Nc6 14. Re1 Ne7 15. Bg5 Rd8 16. Qf3 Bxe5 17. dxe5 Ne8 18. Be3 Qc6 19. Qe2 Qe6 20. Bb6 Rd7 21. Ne4 Qg6 22. Nc5 Rd5 23. Qxc4 Rd2 24. e6 fxe6 25. Nd3 1-0

Andreikin, Dimitry

Dimitry Andreikin (1990-) is a chess grandmaster (2007) from Russia. In 1999, he was World under-10 champion. He was Russian Junior champion in 2009 and 2010. In 2010 he won the World Junior Championship. In 2012, he won the 65th Russian Chess Championship. His highest Elo rating was 2727 in 2013.

Andreikin – Karlsson, Greece 2001

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. O-O d6 6. c3 Nxe4 7. d4 Bg4 8. d5 Bxf3 9. gxf3 Ng5 10. dxc6 b5 11. Bb3 Nh3+ 12. Kg2 Qh4 13. Qd5 O-O-O 14. a4 Re8 15. Qxf7 1-0

Andriasian, Zaven

Zaven Andriasian (1987) is a chess grandmaster (2006) from Armenia. In 2005, he was the European Under-16 champion. He won the World Junior Championship in 2006.

Andriasian – Khmelniker, Plovdiv 2010

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. c3 Nf6 5. d3 O-O 6. Nbd2 a6 7. O-O d6 8. Bb3 Ba7 9. Nc4 b5 10. Ne3 Be6 11. Bc2 h6 12. d4 exd4 13. Nxd4 Bd7 14. Ndf5 Ne5 15. Kh1 Re8 16. f3 Bc6 17. Bb3 Qd7 18. Qd2 Rad8 19. Nxg7 Bxe3 20. Nxe8 1-0

Amdriulaitis, Vytautas

Vytautas Amdriulaitis (1956-) is a Correspondence Chess Grandmaster (2001) from Lithuania. He is an agricultural economist.

Dothan – Andriulaitis, ICCF 2000

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nc6 5. Nc3 d6 6. Be3 Nf6 7. f4 Be7 8. Qd3 O-O 9. Be2 a6 10. O-O-O Qc7 11. g4 d5 12. e5 Nd7 13. g5 b5 14. a3 b4 15. axb4 Nxb4 16. Qd2 Nc5 17. Bf3 Bd7 18. Kb1 Rab8 19. h4 Rfc8 20. g6 hxg6 21. h5 Na4 22. Nxa4 Bxa4 23. c3 Na2 0-1

Angantysson, Haukur

Icelandic International Master (1981). He was Icelandic Champion in 1976. He was born in 1948.

Anikaev, Yuri N

Russian chess player who was awarded the International Master title in 1975. He defeated Garry Kasparov at Minsk in 1979. His maximum Elo rating was 2480 in 1983. He was born in 1948.

Anikaev – Westerinen, 1982

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 c6 4. Nf3 Nf6 5. Bg5 dxc4 6.

e4 b5 7. e5 h6 8. Bh4 g5 9. Nxg5 hxg5 10. Bxg5 Nbd7 11. g3 Qb6 12. exf6 Bb7 13. Bg2 c5 14. d5 O-O-O 15. O-O b4 16. Na4 Qb5 17. a3 exd5 18. Re1 d4 19. axb4 cxb4 20. Qxd4 Bxg2 21. Kxg2 Qxg5 22. Qxc4+ Kb8 23. Rac1 Bd6 24. Qc6 Nxf6 25. Nb6 1-0

Antarctica

In 1929, a radio match was played between a professor at McGill University in Montreal and a physicist with the Byrd expedition, 11,000 miles apart. In the 1950s, a scientist at a Soviet research station (Vostok) in Antarctica who lost a chess game, killed his opponent with an axe. Chess was later banned there by the Soviets. In 1960, New Zealanders at Scott base played chess against Lazarev base, a Russian base, while the Americans played chess against the Russian station at Mirny.

Anthony, Edwyn

Founder (along with Lord Randolph Churchill) and President of the Oxford University Chess Club. He helped establish the annual Oxford-Cambridge chess match. In 1890, he wrote a book called Chess Telegraphic Codes. He reported on chess activities for his father's newspaper, The Hereford Times. He was born in 1843 and died in 1932.

Antoshin, Vladimir Sergeyevich (1929-)

Russian Grandmaster (1964) and technical designer. He has played in 5 USSR chess championships, taking 6th place in 1967. In 1960, he was USSR Correspondence Champion. In 1966, he took 1st place at the international tournament in Zinnowitz. He was born in 1929.

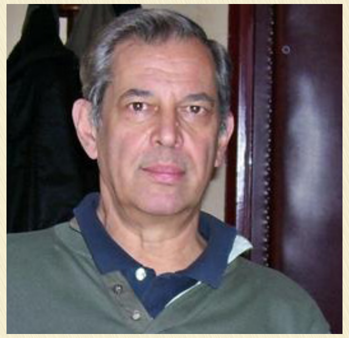
Hamann – Antoshin, Venice 1966

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.Nb5 d6 6.Bf4 e5 7.Be3 a6 8.N5c3 Nf6 9.Be2 Be7 10.O-O O-O 11.Nd2 b5 12.a4 b4 13.Nd5 Nxd5 14.exd5 Na5 15.f4 exf4 16.Bxf4 Bf5 17.Kh1 Bg6 18.Nf3 Bf6 19.Ra2 Bxc2 20.Qxc2 b3 0-1

Seleznev – Antoshin, USSR 1960

1.d4 f5 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 d6 4.g3 c6 5.Bg2 Qc7 6.Nf3 e5 7.dxe5 dxe5 8.O-O Bb4 9.Qb3 Na6 10.e4 fxe4 11.Ng5 Bxc3 12.Qxc3 Bf5 13.Re1 Nc5 14.b4 Nd3 15.Re2 O-O 16.Nxe4 Nxe4 17.Bxe4 Bxe4 (17...Qxd3) 18.Rxe4 Nxf2 19.Rxe5 Rad8 20.c5 (20.Bb2) 20...Qf7 21.Bg5 Rd3 (22.Qc2 Qf3, threatening 23...Qh1 mate) 0-1

Aantunac, Goran



Antunac was born in Bari, Italy in 1945. He learned the game of chess at the age of 5. He won the youth championship of Zagreb in 1958 and 1962. Antunac was Croatian Junior champion in 1962 and 1963. He also was Yugoslav Junior champion in 1963. He was awarded the title of International Master in 1975. His highest Elo rating was 2455 in 1978.

Antunes, Antonio

Grandmaster from Portugal. His FIDE rating is 2496. He was born in 1962.

Apicella, Manuel (1970-)

Grandmaster from France. His FIDE rating is 2553. He was born in 1970.

Appel, Izaak

Polish master. He won the Lodz City Chess Championship in 1934. He participated in several Polish championships. He was born in 1905 and died in 1941.

Apscheneek, Fritzis (Franz Apsenieks)

Latvian master. In 1924, he took 2nd place in the World Amateur Championship in Paris, behind Hermannis Mattsion of Latvia. He was born in 1884. He was the Latvian Champion in 1926-27, and in 1934. He died of pulmonary phthisis, at the age of 47, in 1941.

Arabic

The first references of chess in Arabic occur in 720 in romantic poems by Kutaiyira Azzata and al-Farazdaq. The Arabicized name of the Persian Chatrang became shatranj. The pieces were called Shah (king), Firz (minister or queen), Fil (elephant or bishop), Faras (horse), Rukh (chariot or boat), and Baidaq (foot-soldier).

Araiza Munoz , Jose Joaquin

Won the Mexican Chess Championship 15 times in a row, from 1924 to 1949. In 1932 in Mexico City Araiza organized and played in the first international tournament held in Mexico, taking third place behind Alexander Alekhine and Isaac Kashdan, who both tied with an 8.5-0.5 score. He was a Lt. Colonel in the Mexican Army. He was born in 1900 and died in 1971.

Soto Larrea - Araiza, Mexico 1932

1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 e6 4.b3 Bd6 5.Bb2 Nf6 6.d3 Nbd7 7.Nbd2 e5 8.cxd5 cxd5 9.g3 O-O 10.Bg2 Nc5 11.Bf1 Bf5 12.e4 dxe4 13.dxe4 Nxe4 14.Nxe4 Bxe4 15.Be2 Qa5+ 16.Kf1 Rad8 17.Kg2? (17.Qe1) 17...Bc7 18.Qc1 Nd3 19.Qc3 Nxb2 20.Qxb2 Rd2 21.b4 Rxb2 22.bxa5 Rxe2 0-1

Arakhamia-Grant, Ketevan

Georgian Woman Grandmaster. In 1986, she was the World Women's Under 16 Champion. She won the 1995 Women's Interzonal at Kishinev. Her FIDE rating is 2423. She was born in 1968.

Arbakov, Valentin

Russian Grandmaster. He was joint Moscow Champion in 1981. He is one of the strongest blitz players in the world. He was born in 1952.

Psakhis – Arbakov, Irkutsk 1983

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.Nf3 g6 5.cxb5 a6 6.Qc2 Bg7 7.e4 O-O 8.Nc3 Bb7 9.Bf4 d6 10.Bc4 axb5 11.Nxb5 Nbd7 12.O-O Nb6 13.Be2 Nxe4 14.Qxe4 Ra4 15.Nfd4 Bxd4 16.Nxd4 Rxd4 17.Qf3 Nxd5 18.Bh6 Qa8 19.Qg3 Re8 20.b3 Ba6 21.Rfe1 Bxe2 22.Rxe2 Qa6 23.Rae1 Qxe2 0-1

Arbiter

The director of a tournament or match who sees that the laws of chess are strictly observed. The youngest arbiter of a major tournament was Sophia Gorman, who, at age 19, was an arbiter at the World Candidates tournament. FIDE created the International Arbiter (Judge) title in 1951. An arbiter must have a working knowledge of two official FIDE languages (English, French, German, Russian, and Spanish).

Arbues, Pedro de

An Dominican member of the Spanish Inquisition, living in Aragon, who ordered victims of persecutions to stand in as figures in a game of living chess played by two blind monks. Each time they captured a piece, they condemned someone to death, usually by burning them alive. He was born in 1441. Arbues was assassinated in the Saragossa Cathedral in 1484. He was made a saint in 1867.

Ardiansyah

Indonesian Grandmaster (1986). He tied for 1st place at Jakarta 1986. His FIDE rating is 2409. He was born in 1951.

Arencibia Rodriguez, Walter

Cuban Grandmaster who won the 1986 World Junior Chess Championship. He became the 2nd Cuban, after Capablanca, to hold a world chess crown. He was born in 1967.

Argentina

In 1860, the first chess club in Argentina was formed. In 1921, the first Argentine Championship was held, won by Damian Reca (1894-1937). In 1927, Buenos Aires was the site of the world championship match between Capablanca and Alekhine. In 1939, Argentina staged the Chess Olympiad.

Arkell, Keith

English Grandmaster. His FIDE rating is 2521. He was once married to WIM Susan Walker, who latter married GM Bogdan Lalic. He was born in 1961.

Arkhipov, Sergey

Russian Grandmaster (1992). His FIDE rating is 2505. He was born in 1954.

Westerinen – Arkhipov, Budapest 1983

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nc3 Qh4+ 4.Ke2 Ne7 5.Nf3 Qh5 6.d4 g5 7.Kf2 d6 8.Be2 Bg7 9.Nb5 Na6 10.c3 g4 11.Ne1 Bh6 12.Kg1 Rg8 13.h3 f3 14.hxg4 f2+ 0-1

Arlauskas, Romanas

Grandmaster of Correspondence Chess (1965). He finished 3rd in the 4th World Correspondence Championship (1962-1965). He tied for first place in the 1943 Lithuanian chess championship. He migrated from Lithuania to Australia in the late 1940s. He won the Australian championship in 1949. He was born in 1917.

Tautvaisas – Arlauskas, Augsburg 1946

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.d4 g6 4.Qb3 dxc4 5.Qxc4 Bg7 6.e4 O-O 7.Nf3 b6 8.Bf4 c5 9.dxc5 Ba6 10.Nb5 bxc5 11.Rd1 Qa5+ 12.b4 Qxb5 13.Qxb5 Bxb5 14.Bxb5 Nxe4 15.Rd3 cxb4 16.O-O Nc3 17.Bc4 Ne2+ 0-1

Armed Forces Chess

The first Armed Forces Championship in the United States took place during Armed Forces Week in May 1960, at the Lafayette Square USO in Washington DC. Tied for first place were Captain John Hudson of the U.S. Air Force and SP4 Arthur Feuerstein of the U.S. Army.

Arnason, Jon

Icelandic grandmaster (1986). He was winner of the first World Championship for juniors under 17, in 1977 (ahead of Jay Whitehead and Kasparov). He won the championship of Iceland in 1977, at the age of 16, the youngest champion of Iceland. He was born in 1960.

Aronian, Levon

Grandmaster from Armenia. He won the 2002 World Junior Chess Championship, held in Goa, India. He won the 2005 FIDE World Knockout Chess Championship (FIDE World Cup), held in Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia. He defeated Ruslan Ponomariov in the final knockout round. He was born in 1982.

Aronin, Lev

Soviet International Master (1950). He played in eight Soviet championships, taking 2nd in the 18th USSR Championship in 1950. He won the Moscow Championship in 1965. His occupation was a meteorologist. He was born in 1920 and died in 1982.

Aronin – Kantorovich, Moscow 1960

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 g6 3.c3 b6 4.d4 Bb7 5.Bc4 d5 6.exd5 Bxd5 7.Qa4+ Bc6 8.Ne5 1-0

Art

There are at least 100 paintings called "Checkmate." The first known painting depicting a chess game is kept at the Cappella Palatina in Palermo, Sicily. It is dated before 1200. It shows two Arabs seated on the ground with a chessboard between them. The Chess Players, painted in 1490, was the first known painting with a chess theme. The painting resides in the Metropolitan Museum of New York. Until 1948, the painting was attributed to Francesco di Giorgio (1439-1501). Since that time the painter is thought to have been Girolamo da Cremona or Liberale da Verona.

Arteaga, Eldis Cobo

Cuban International Master (1967). Cuban Champion in 1950. He was born in 1929.

Arulaid, Alexander

Estonian Champion in 1948, 1955, and 1964. He was born in 1924.

Asanov, Bolat

Grandmaster from Kazakhstan. His FIDE rating is 2449. He was born in 1961.

Ascher, Jacob

Canadian Chess Champion in 1878 and 1883. He was a chess columnist for the New Dominion Monthly. He was born in 1841 and died in 1912.

Aseev, Konstantin

Russian Grandmaster. He was Leningrad Champion in 1985. His peak FIDE rating was 2591. He was the chess trainer for Maya Chiburdanidze, Nana Aleksandria, Andrei Kharlov, and Evgeny Alekseev. He played in four USSR Championships. He was born in 1960 and died in 2004.

Asgeirsson, Asmundur

Icelandic Champion in 1931, 1933, 1934, 1944, 1945, and 1946.

Ashley, Maurice

In 1993, he became the first African-American International Master in US history. He was the first African-American Grandmaster (1999). He won the Marshall Chess Club Championship in 1993. In 1997, he tied for 1st in the Bermuda Open. He was born in Jamaica and coached the Harlem Raging Rooks, which won the National youth title in 1991. He was born in 1966.

Berkovich - Ashley, New York 1994

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O 5.Nf3 c5 6.a3 Bxc3+ 7.Qxc3 cxd4 8.Qxd4 Nc6 9.Qh4 d5 10.b4 dxc4 11.Qxc4 e5 12.Bb2 Be6 13.Qh4 Qd5 14.Qg5 Qb3 15.Rb1 Rfd8 16.g3 (16.Qe3) 16...Nxb4 17.axb4 Ne4 18.Nd2 (18.Qxe5 Qxb4+) 18...Nxd2 19.Qxe5 f6 (20. Qc3 Nxb1) 0-1

Asmundsson, Ingvar

Icelandic Champion in 1979. He was born in 1934.

as-Razi

Champion of Persia in 847 after defeating al-Aldi in the presence of the caliph Matawakkil. He wrote a book of chess problems of which two survive today.

Assiac

Pseudonym of Heinrich Fraenkel (1897-1986), chess author. He wrote a weekly chess column for the New Statesman.

Association

The Canadian Chess Association is the oldest (first) national chess association in the world, founded in 1872. The Scottish Chess Association is the second oldest in the world, founded in 1884.

as-Suli

Turkish player who defeated al-Mawardi, the resident master of the caliph al_Muktafi, to become the champion of the known world in the 10th century. His superiority was recognized up to Renaissance times. He was born around 880 AD and died in 946 AD.

Asztalos, Lajos

Hungarian player, International Master (1950) and International Judge (1951). He won the Hungarian championship in 1913. After World War I, he moved to Yugoslavia and competed for that country in the Chess Olypiads of 1927 and 1931. He returned to Hungary in 1942. He was a professor of philosophy (PhD) and a journalist. From 1951 to 1956 he served as President of the Hungarian Chess Federation. He was born in 1889 and died in Budapest in 1956.

Atahualpa

Atahualpa (1497-1533) was the 12th and last Inca emperor of Peru (Tawantinsuyu or Incan Empire) who was imprisoned by Francisco Pizarro and the Spanish conquistadors in 1532. He learned chess by watching his guards play, and before long was beating them all. It is said that a certain Spanish captain hated him for this and had him murdered (strangled with a garrote). Atahualpa may have been the first American chess player. This information is preserved in a letter from Don Gaspar de Espinosa (1533) and the autobiography of Don Alonso Enriquez de Guzman (1518-1543).

Atalik, Suat

First Turkish Grandmaster (1994). His FIDE rating is 2561. He was born in 1964.

Atkins, Henry Ernest

British schoolmaster who won the British Championship 9 times out of 11 appearances, 7 times in a row (1905-1911, 1924, and 1925). Only Penrose has won it more often (10 times). In 1950 he was awarded the International Master title at the age of 78. He was born in Leicester in 1872 and died in 1955.

Atkins - Gunsberg, Hanover 1902

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.Nf3 c5 4.e3 Bg4 5.Bxc4 e6 6.Qa4+ Nd7 7.Ne5 Bf5?? (7...Nf6) 8.Nxd7 (8...Qxd7 9.Bb5) 1-0

Atwood, George

George Atwood was born in 1746. He was an English mathematician and lecturer at Cambridge. In 1776, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London. William Pitt, British Prime Minister, was one of Atwood's former students. He gave Atwood a position as a personal secretary and an office in the Treasury. In the 1784, he created the Atwood machine for verifying experimentally the laws of acceleration of motion. In 1787, he joined the London Chess Club. From 1787 to 1800, he recorded his own games and the games of others, including Philidor, played at the London Chess Club. On June 20, 1795, he took part in Philidor's last blindfold performance. Philidor played his last game of chess, against Atwood, on June 29, 1795 at the Parsloe's Club. In 1798, he defeated Joseph Wilson in a match (3-0). In 1799, he, again, defeated Wilson in a match (3-0). When George Atwood died on July 11, 1807, he left his chess notebook to Joseph Wilson. When Wilson died in 1833, George Walker bought Atwood's notebook. In 1835, Walker, based on Atwood's chess notebook, wrote Selection of Games at Chess, actually played by Philidor and his Contemporaries, published in London. The book contained 47 of Philidor's games.

Aufin

Old French for Bishop. It was the most common name for that piece in Europe during the Middle Ages.

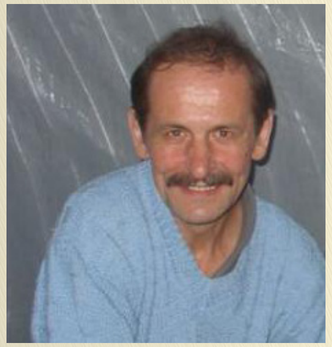
Augustin, Josef

Czech International Master (1976). Czech Champion in 1965. He was born in 1942.

Ault, Leslie

Chess author who helped write Bobby Fischer Teaches Chess. He also wrote The Genesis of Power Chess. He was born in 1940. His brother is Robin Ault.

Ault, Robin



Robin Ault (1941-1994) of New Jersey was the first person to win the U.S. Junior Championship three times (1959, 1960, 1961). On the basis of his performance in the Junior Championship, he was invited to play in the 1959-60 U.S. Chess Championship. At the time, there was a USCF rule that the American Junior Champion was automatically qualified for the adult title competition. He played in the 1959-60 U.S. Chess Championship and lost all 11 games. After this, the USCF no longer allowed the top junior to be invited to the U.S. Championship. Soon after, Robin Ault dropped out of chess. He became a math professor, computer software engineer, and social justice activist. Robin's brother, Leslie Ault, was the U.S. Intercollegiate Champion. Both attended Columbia University.

Australia

The first Australian chess championship was held in Melbourne, Australia in 1885 and won by Frederick K. Esling (1860-1955).

Auto da Fe

Novel written by Nobel Prize winner for Literature (1981), Elias Canetti (1905-1994). It was his only work of fiction. The main character is a man named Fischer, a mad visionary, who dreams of becoming world chess champion and buying clothes from the best tailors in the world. The book was written in 1935. The book was translated into English, entitled Tower of Babel.

Automatons

Machines that give the illusion of playing chess. The first automaton was Wolfgang von Kempelen's The Turk (1769), followed by Hooper's Ajeeb (1868), then Gumpel's Mephisto (1878).

Averbakh, Yuri Lvovich

Endgame expert and grandmaster (1952). In 1956, he was awarded the tile of International Judge of Chess Compositions. He was the Soviet Chess Federation president from 1972 to 1977. His daughter married Grandmaster Mark Taimanov. He was the editor of the principal Soviet chess magazine, Schachmatny v SSSR. He played in the USSR Championship 15 times between 1949 and 1969. In 1954 he won the USSR championship and in 1956 tied for first place with Spassky and Taimanov. He has been chief arbiter at many chess Olympiads. He was born on February 8, 1922 and is the oldest grandmaster at age 92.

Averbakh - NN

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nf3 dxc4 5.Bg5 Bb4 6.e4 c5 7.Bxc4 cxd4 8.Nxd4 Qc7 9.Qb3 Bxc3+ 10.Qxc3 Nxe4 11.Nb5 Qc5 12.Qxg7 Rf8 13.Bh6 Qxf2+? (13... Nd7) 14.Kd1 Nd7 15.Re1 Nef6 16.Bxe6 Qxb2 17.Rc1 (17...Qxb5 18.Bc4+) 1-0

Averkin, Orest

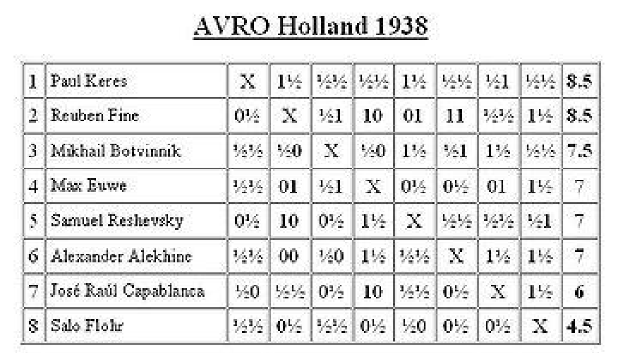
Orest Nikolaevich Averkin was an International Master (1976) and a Correspondence International Master. His highest Elo rating was 2500 in 1993. He was born in 1944 and died in 2011.

Averkin – P. Nikolic, Sochi 1982

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.Nc3 dxc4 5.e4 Bb4 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bxf6 Qxf6 8.Bxc4 O-O 9.O-O Nd7 10.e5 Qd8 11.Qe2 Nb6 12.Bd3 Nd5 13.Bc2 c5 14.Nxd5 exd5 15.a3 Ba5 16.dxc5 Bc7 17.Nd4 Qe7 18.Qd3 g6 19.Rae1 Qxc5 20.e6 Qd6 21.g3 Bb6 22.Nf5 gxf5 23.Qxf5 Kg7 24.Qh7+ Kf6 25.Qxh6+ Ke7 26.Qg5+ Ke8 27.Ba4+ 1-0

AVRO

Algemeene Veerenigde voor Radio Oemrop (AVRO), a Dutch broadcasting company, which sponsored the world's strongest tournament held up to that time from November 5th to the 27th of November, 1938. The top eight players in the world participated (Keres, Fine, Botvinnik, Alekhine, Reshevsky, Euwe, Capablanca, and Flohr). First place was equivalent to $550 (shared by Fine and Keres). Alekhine, for the first time in his life, came ahead of Capablanca. Capablanca, for the first time in his life, fell below 50%. He lost four games in this event. Flohr, the official challenger who was expected to play a world championship match with Alekhine, came last without a single victory in 14 rounds. Each round was played in a different Dutch city that rotated between Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Groningen, Zwolle, Haarlem, Utrecht, Arnhem, Breda, and Leiden.



AVRO Holland 1938

1	Paul Keres	X	1½	½½	½½	1½	½½	½1	½½	8.5
2	Reuben Fine	0½	X	½1	10	01	11	½½	1½	8.5
3	Mikhail Botvinnik	½½	½0	X	½0	1½	½1	1½	½½	7.5
4	Max Euwe	½½	01	½1	X	0½	0½	01	1½	7
5	Samuel Reshevsky	0½	10	0½	1½	X	½½	½½	½1	7
6	Alexander Alekhine	½½	00	½0	1½	½½	X	1½	1½	7
7	José Raúl Capablanca	½0	½½	0½	10	½½	0½	X	1½	6
8	Salo Flohr	½½	0½	½½	0½	½0	0½	0½	X	4.5

Avrukh, Boris

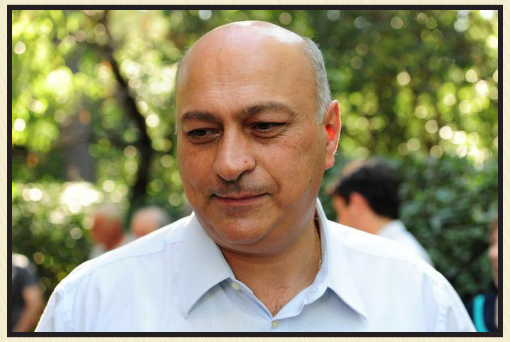
Grandmaster from Israel. His FIDE rating is 2652. He was born in 1978.

Axedrez

The Spanish word for chess. The Portuguese player Damiano wrote a Spanish book suggesting chess was invented by Xerxes and should be named after Xerxes, hence, the word Axedrez.

Azmaiparashvili, Zurab (1960-)

Grandmaster (1988) from Soviet Georgia. In 1978 he became junior champion of the USSR. He was Garry Kasparov's trainer from 1987 to 1993. In 1990 he was elected president of the Georgian chess federation. He is the highest rated player from Georgia. He was born in 1960.



Stangl - Azmaiparashvili, Tilburg 1994

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.Bg5 Bg7 4.c3 c5 5.dxc5 Ne4 6.Be3 O-O 7.Bd4 d5 8.cxd6 Qxd6 9.Nbd2 Nf6 10.e4 Qc7 11.Be2 Nc6 12.O-O Rd8 13.Qb1 Bh6 14.Nc4 Nh5 15.Be3 Nf4 16.Bxf4 Bxf4 17.Ne3 Be6 18.Bc4 Bxc4 19.Nxc4 b5 20.Na3 Ne5 21.Nxb5? (21.Nxe5) 21...Nxf3+ 22.gxf3 Qd7 (23.Nd4 Qh3 24.Rd1 Bxh2+ 25.Kh1 Bg3+ 26.Kg1 Qh2+ 27.Kf1 Qxf2 mate) 1-0

Babula, Vlastimil

Vlastimil Babula is a Grandmaster (1997) from the Czech Republic. He was the Czech Under 16 champion. In 1993 he took 2nd place in the World Junior Championship, behind Igor Miladinovic. He won the Czech championship in 1993 and 2008. His peak FIDE rating was 2608 in 2008. He was born in 1973.

Babula – Theocharides, Plovdiv 2003

1.d4 f5 2.g3 Nf6 3.Bg2 g6 4.c4 Bg7 5.Nc3 d6 6.d5 Na6 7.Nh3 O-O 8.Nf4 Qe8 9.h4 Nc5 10.Nb5 Qd8 11.Nd4 a5 12.b3 Nfe4 13.Bb2 e5 14.dxe6 Qe7 15.Nd5 1-0

Baburin, Alexander

Alexander Baburin (1967-) was a Russian player. In 1982, he took 2nd place in the Russian under-17 championship and became a Soviet master in 1987. He studied physics and engineering at Gorky University, and then attended the Gorky Institute of Foreign Languages. In 1990, he became an International Master. In 1993, he moved to Dublin, Ireland to become a chess coach. He became a Grandmaster in 1996. He is Ireland's only Grandmaster. He won the 1999 Mind Sports Olympiad in London and the 2000 National Open in Las Vegas. In 2008, he won the Irish championship. He is the editor of the Internet's first and longest-running daily chess newspaper, Chess Today. He also edited a newsletter called Coffee Break Chess. He highest FIDE rating was 2600 in 1998.

Stefansson - Baburin, Budapest 1991

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.Nf3 a6 4.a4 Nf6 5.e3 Bg4 6.Bxc4 e6 7.h3 Bh5 8.Nc3 Nc6 9.O-O Bb4 10.g4 Bg6 11.Nh4 Bxc3 12.bxc3 Ne4 13.Nxg6 hxg6 14.Kg2 Qh4 15.Qf3 O-O-O 16.Rh1 f5 17.Bxe6+ Kb8 18.gxf5 Rh5 19.Qf4 Rg5+ 20.Kf3?? (20.Kf1) 20...Qxf2+ 21.Kxe4 Qc2+ (22.Kf3 Qg2 mate) 0-1

Bachmann, Ludwig Ernst August

Ludwig Bachmann (1856-1937) was a German author and chronicler of chess. He worked for the Bavarian railway as a senior official. In his spare time, he collected information on chess events and put them in yearbooks (Schach-Juhrbuch), from 1891 to 1930. He wrote 44 volumes of chess events and yearbooks. His nickname was the 'Chess Herodotus'. He was the first person to issue a yearbook on chess.

Bachmann – Kunstmann, Augsburg 1899

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. c3 Nf6 4. d4 Nxe4 5. d5 Ne7 6. Nxe5 Ng6 7. Bd3 Nxf2 8. Bxg6 Nxd1 9. Bxf7+ Ke7 10. Bg5+ Kd6 11. Nc4+ Kc5 12. Nba3 1-0

Bacrot, Etienne

Etienne Bacrot (1983-) started playing chess at age 4. He became a FIDE master at age 10, then the youngest ever to do so. Bacrot was both U10 European and U10 World Champion in 1993, and both U12 European and U12 World Champion in 1995. He became an International Master at age 12. In March 1997, Bacrot become the youngest Grandmaster in history at the age of 14 years and 2 months. The record was previously held by Peter Leko (14 years, 4 months). Bacrot's record was then beaten in December 1997 by Ruslan Ponomariov (14 years, 17 days). In 2005, he became the first French player to enter the top 10 list. He has won the French championship a record 7 times (1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2008, 2012). His highest Elo rating was 2749 in 2013.

Bacrot - Alexandria, Biel 1995

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 b6 3.Nf3 Bb7 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.O-O O-O 7.d5 b5 8.Qb3 Qc8 9.Qxb5 c6 10.dxc6 Bxc6 11.Qa5 Qb7 12.Nc3 Na6 13.Rd1 Rfc8 14.Rb1 Nc5? (14...d6) 15.Qxc5 Ne4 16.Nxe4 Bxe4 17.Qxe7 Re8 18.Qd6 Bxb1 19.Nd2 Qb8 20.Nxb1 Rxe2 21.Qd5 (21...Re8 22.Qxa8 Qxa8 23.Rxa8 Rxd7) 1-0

Baden-Baden 1870

First international tournament in Germany and the first to be interrupted by war (Franco-Prussian war). First place was 3,000 francs. This tournament was the first to introduce chess clocks (20 moves per hour), but the players had the option of using hourglasses. Adolf Anderssen won the event with 11 points, followed by Steinitz with 10 ½ points.

Baden-Baden 1925

First international tournament in Germany after World War I. Alekhine was the winner, with 16 points, followed by Rubinstein with 14 ½ points.

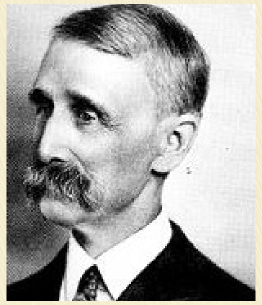
Bagirov, Vladimir Konstantinovich

Vladimir Bagirov (1936-2000) was a Russian Grandmaster (1978 at the age of 42), born in Baku, who competed in nine Soviet championships between 1960 and 1978. His best result was 4th place in 1960. He became a Grandmaster in 1978 at the age of 42. In 1998 he won the 8th World Senior Chess Championship, held in Austria. He helped train Mikhail Tal and Garry Kasparov. In the 1970s, he moved to Latvia. He died of a heart attack at the age of 63 while playing in a chess tournament in Finland in 2000. He had just finished a move while in time pressure and his flag fell. As both players moved to a separate board to reconstruct the game, he collapsed and died.

Buhman - Bagirov, USSR 1970

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e4 e5 4.Nf3 exd4 5.Nxd4 Bc5 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Qa4+ Nbd7 8.Nc3 O-O 9.Qxc4 Ng4 10.Qe2 Nxe3 11.Qxe3 Nf6 12.Rd1 Ng4 13.Qd2 Qf6 14.f3 (14.Na4) 14...Rd8 15.Nd5 Rxd5! 16.exd5 Qe5+ 17.Be2 Ne3 18.Kf2 Nf5 (19.f4 Qxd5 and 20...Bxd4) 0-1

Bagley, Clarence



Clarence Bagley (1843-1932) was the first chess champion of Washington State (then, the Washington territory). He was chess champion of Washington territory from 1862 to 1875. He lived in Seattle. He was a printer, newspaper and magazine publisher, writer, historian, and founder of the Washington State Historical Society.

Baguio

Philippine city that hosted the 1978 World Championship match between Karpov and Korchnoi. No flags were present because Korchnoi had defected from the Soviet Union and was "stateless" and had no flag to represent. The national anthem for both players was supposed to be played. The orchestra did not know the Soviet national anthem and played something else. Since Korchnoi did not represent any country, the orchestra played Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. On the morning of the match, it was discovered there was not a single "Staunton" design chess set in the city. Someone drove 150 miles to Manila to buy a Staunton chess set for the world chess championship. It arrived 15 minutes before the scheduled first game.

Bain, Mary Weiser

Mary Bain (1904-1972) was the 1937 and 1952 challenger to the World's Women Championship (she was born in Hungary). She won titles in Cuba, Sweden, Finland, and the United States. She was U.S. women's champion from 1951 to 1953. She was a pupil of Frank Marshall and Geza Maroczy. She was a Bridge expert and operated a duplicate-bridge club in New York. She was the first American woman to represent the United States in an organized chess competition. In 1963, she played for the United States in the Women's Olympad. In 1952, she was awarded the Woman International Master title. She married Leslie Balogh Bain, a newspaper columnist, in 1926. They were divorced in 1948.

Bain-Cook, Corr. 1938

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Be7 6.Re1 d6 7.Bxc6+ bxc6 8.d4 exd4 9.Nxd4 Bd7 10.e5 dxe5 11.Rxe5 O-O 12.Nc3 h6 13.b3 Re8 14.Bb2 Bd6 15.Rxe8+ Qxe8 16.Nf3 Bg4 17.h3 Bh5 18.Qd3 Bg6 19.Qd2 Rd8 20.Re1 Ne4 21.Nxe4 Bxe4 22.Qc3 f6 23.Qc4+ 1-0

Baird, David Graham

David Baird (1854-1913) was charter member of the chess club that eventually evolved in the Manhattan Chess Club. In 1880, he tied for 2nd place in the minor section of the 5th American Chess Congress in New York. In 1883, he took 2nd place in the 5th Manhattan Chess Club championship, behind Gustave Simonson. He won the Manhattan Chess Club championship in 1888, 1890, 1891, and 1895. In 1889, he was a participant in the 6th American Chess Congress in New York and took 11th place. In 1895, he won the New York state championship. He was the younger brother of John Washington Baird, another American chess master.

MacLeod – D. Baird, 6th American Chess Congress, New York 1889

1.e e5 2.c3 Nc6 3.Nf3 d5 4.Bb5 dxe4 5.Nxe5 Qd5 6.Qa4 Nge7 7.f4 exf3 8.Nxf3 Bd7 9.O-O f6 10.d4 a6 11.c4 Qh5 12.d5 Nb8 13.Bxd7+ Nxd7 14.Bf4 b5 15.cxb5 Nb6 16.Qc2 Nbxd5 17.Bxc7 Rc8 18.b6 Nxb6 19.Qf2 Nc4 20.Bg3 Nf5 21.Re1+ Kf7 22.Bf4 Bc5 23.Be3 Nfxe3 24.Kh1 Nf5 0-1

Baird, Edith Elina Helen Winter-Wood

Edith Baird (1859-1924) was the most famous female chess composer. She published her problems using the name "Mrs. W.J. Baird." She composed over 2,000 problems. In 1902, she wrote 700 Chess Problems. In 1907, she wrote The Twentieth Century Retractor. She was known as the "Queen of Chess."

Baird, John Washington

John Baird (1852- ?) was a charter member of the chess club that eventually evolved in the Manhattan Chess Club. In 1889, he participated in the 6th American Congress in New York and took 19th place out of 20. He was an umpire for Steinitz and signed the contract for the Steinitz-Lasker world championship match. He was the older brother of David Graham Baird.

J. Baird – Hanham, 6th American Chess Congress, New York 1889

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nd7 4.dxe5 dxe5 5.Bc4 Bd6 6.Ng5 Nh6 7.O-O O-O 8.h3 Qf6 9.Nc3 c6 10.Be3 Rd8 11.Nf3 Re8 12.Qd2 Nf8 13.Bg5 Qg6 14.Nh4 Qh5 15.Be2 Ng4 16.hxg4 Bxg4 17.f3 Bc5+ 18.Kh2 Be6 19.g4 1-0

Bakker, Ineke

Ineka Bakker (?-2003) was the former FIDE General Secretary from 1972 to 1982, under Max Euwe and Fridrick Olafsson. When Florencio Campomanes was elected FIDE President, she resigned. She was appointed Honorary Member of FIDE by its general assembly.

Bakulin, Nikolay Ivanovich

Nikolay Bakulin (1926-1990) was Moscow champion in 1961, 1964, and 1966. He took last place in the 32nd USSR Championship in 1964-65.

Muchnik – Bakulin, Moscow 1967

1. e4 e5 2. f4 exf4 3. Nf3 d5 4. exd5 c6 5. dxc6 Nxc6 6. d4 Bd6 7. Bd3 Nf6 8. O-O O-O 9. c3 Bg4 10. Nbd2 Re8 11. Nc4 Bc7 12. h3 Bh5 13. Qc2 b6 14. a4 Bxf3 15. Rxf3 Re1+ 16. Rf1 Nxd4 17. cxd4 Qxd4+ 18. Kh2 f3+ 19. g3 Rxf1 20. Bxf1 Nh5 21. Be3 Qh4 22. Bf2 Nxg3 23. Kg1 Qg5 24. Qd2 Bf4 25. h4 Qxh4 26. Be3 Qh1+ 27. Kf2 Ne4+ 0-

Balanel, Ion

Ion Balanel (1926-) is a Romanian International Master (1954). He was Romanian Champion in 1950, 1953, 1955, and 1958. He represented Romania in the 1956 Chess Olympiad. In 1958, he was put in a lunatic asylum by the communist regime.

Radulescu – Balanel, Bucharest 1958

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Bc4 Nxe4 4.Qh5 Nd6 5.Bb3 Nc6 6.Nb5 g6 7.Qf3 f5 8.Qd5 Qe7 9.Nxc7+ Kd8 10.Nxa8 b6 11.d4 Nxd4 12.Nf3 Bb7 13.Bg5 Nxf3+ 14.Qxf3 Qxg5 15.Bd5 e4 16.Qb3 Bh6 17.O-O f4 18.Bxb7 f3 19.g3 Qg4 20.Qc3 Rf8 21.Kh1 Qh3 22.Rg1 Rf5 23.g4 Bf4 0-1

Balashov, Yuri Sergeyevich

Yuri Balashov (1949-) is a Russian chess grandmaster (1973) from Moscow. He won the Moscow championship in 1970. He played in 15 Russian championships, taking 2nd place in 1976 (behind Karpov). In 1978, he served as second for Karpov at the world championship match with Korchnoi in Baguio, Philippines. In 1985 he withdrew from the Taxco Interzonal Tournament after 11 rounds. He had won one game, drew 7 games, and lost 3 games at the time. He ended up in last place. In 1992, he served as second for Boris Spassky during his match with Bobby Fischer. In 1977, he was ranked number 11 in the world. In 2005 he was awarded the title of FICE Senior Trainer.

Balashov - Beszterczey, Poland 1992

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.Nc3 d6 4.Nf3 Bg4 5.Be2 Nc6 6.Be3 e5 7.d5 Nce7 8.Ng5 Bd7 9.f4 exf4 10.Bxf4 h6 11.Nf3 g5 12.Be3 Ng6 13.Bd4 Nf6 14.e5 dxe5 15.Nxe5 Nxe5 16.Bxe5 O-O 17.O-O Ne4?? (17...Ne8) 18.Bxg7 (18... Kxg7 19.Nxe4; 18...Nxc3 19.Bxc3) 1-0

Balcarek, Wiktor

Wiktor Balcarek (1915-1998) was the Polish Champion in 1950. He represented Poland in the 1956 Chess Olympiad.

Sojka – Balcarek, Krynica 1956

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 f5 4. Nf3 Nf6 5. e3 c6 6. Bd3 Bd6 7. O-O O-O 8. Ne5 Bxe5 9. dxe5 Ng4 10. f4 d4 11. Ne2 dxe3 12. Qb3 Na6 13. Bc2 Nc5 14. Qa3 Ne4 15. Bxe3 Nd2 16. Bxd2 Qxd2 17. Qd3 Rd8 18. Rad1 Rxd3 19. Bxd3 Qe3+ 0-1

Balcerowski, Witold

Witold Balcerowski (1935-2001) was Polish Junior Champion in 1952, and Polish Champion in 1962 and 1965.

Balinas, Rosendo Carreon, Jr.

Rosendo Carreon Balinas, Jr. (1941-1998) was a Philippine lawyer and Philippine's second Grandmaster (1976) who was Asia's best player in the 1960s. He was born on September 10, 1941 in Manila, Philippines. He learned how to play chess at the age of 7, but did not take up the game seriously until age 15. Balinas was considered the strongest Asian player during the 1960s and 1970s, before Eugenio Torre and Vishy Anand. He represented the Philippines in the Chess Olympiads of 1964, 1966, 1968, 1974, and 1976. In 1966, he was awarded the individual Silver medal on board 3 at the 17th World Chess Olympiad in Havana, Cuba. He scored 15.5 out of 20. The Gold medal was awarded to Mikhail Tal. In 1967, he held Bobby Fischer to a draw in Manila during a Meralco "Beat Bobby Fischer" match series. In 1975, he was awarded the International Master title. He won the Philippine chess championship 7 times. In 1976 he won an international tournament in the USSR (Odessa, Ukraine), which gave him the GM title (2nd Filipino and Asian GM, after Torre, who became a GM in 1974). He scored 10-4. Balinas had a performance rating of over 2600 in this event. In 1983, he went to Dubai to become a chess coach for Dubai. He stayed for three years. He then settled in the United States. His highest ELO rating was 2517 in June 1977. Best results: Philippine Open 1968 - 1st-2nd; Melbourne 1975 - 3rd; Manila 1975 - 6th; Odessa 1976 - 1st; Dortmund 1976 - 4th; Manchester 1979 - 3rd; Dubai 1984 - 4th. Balinas died of liver cancer at Antipolo City, Philippines on September 24, 1998 at the age of 57.

Krause - Balinas, Dortmund 1976

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.d4 e4 5.Ng5 Bb4 6.d5 Na5 7.Qa4 Qe7 8.a3 Bxc3+ 9.bxc3 b6 10.Nh3 Qc5 11.Qb4 Nxc4 12.e3 Ba6 13.a4 (13.Qxc5) 13...Nxd5 14.Qxc5 bxc5 15.Bd2 Rb8 16.Ng5 f5 17.f3 h6 18.fxe3 Ndxe3 (19.Bxe3 Nxe3 20.Bxa6 Nc2+) 0-1

Balla, Zoltan von

Zoltan von Balla (1883-1945) was the first official Hungarian chess champion (Budapest, 1913). He was Hungarian champion in 1906 and 1911.

Von Balla – Ritzen, 1914

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.O-O Nge7 5.c3 f5 6.d4 Bb6 7.d5 fxe4 8.Ng5 Nb8 9.Ne6 1-0

Ballet

The first ballet with a chess theme was Ballet des Echecs, performed for Louis XIV (1638-1715) of France. The first modern ballet with a chess theme was Checkmate, composed by Sir Arthur Bliss (1891-1975) and choreographed by Ninette de Valois (1898-2001) for the Vic-Wells Ballet. It was first performed on June 15, 1937 at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees in Paris during the Paris World Exhibition. The UK premiere of Checkmate was on October 5, 1937 at Sadler's Wells. The premise of the ballet is that the chess pieces become animated and act out human emotions. It is a conflict between the Red Knight's love for the Black Queen. The Black Queen turns on the Red King and the Black chess pieces surround the Red King. The Red King is then stabbed in the back by the Black Queen in the final "checkmate." The first ballet on ice was included in the pantomime, Sinbad the Sailor (1953), where skaters played out the Morphy – Duke of Brunswick game. The first ballet on ice was included in the pantomime, Sinbad the Sailer (1953), where skaters played out the Morphy - Duke of Brunswick game. In 1986 the musical Chess, by Tim Rice, was produced. In 2002, a chess ballet opened the Chess Olympiad in Bled, Slovenia.

Balogh, Csaba

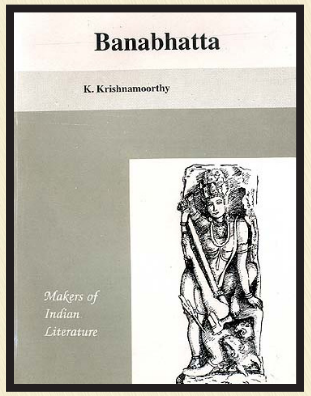
Grandmaster from Hungary. His FIDE rating is 2537. He was born in 1987.

Balogh, Janos

Romanian Champion in 1930. Correspondence International Master (1953). He was born in 1892 and died in 1980.

Bana Bhatta

One of the foremost poets of India. His two most important works are Harsacarita (Deeds of Harsa) and Kadambari, which is a romantic love story. Both were written in Sanskrit. Both works mentioned Chaturanga, an early form of chess. He was born in 595 AD and died around 655 AD.



Banikas, Hristos

Grandmaster from Greece. His FIDE rating is 2548. He was born in 1978.

Banks, Newell

Newell Banks (1887-1977) was a U.S. checker champion who was also a chess master. He defeated the U.S. chess champion, Frank Marshall, and he leading challenger, Isaac Kashdan, at the Chicago Tournament in 1926. In his lifetime he traveled over a million miles playing chess and checkers and played over 600,000 games of chess and checkers. He was considered the world's best checker player from 1917 to 1922 and 1933-1934.

Jordan – Banks, USA 1917

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxe5 Qg5 5.Nxf7?? Qxg2 6.Rf1 Qxe4 7.Be2 Nf3 mate 0-1

Bar fight

In June 1960, Clinton Curtis got in a fight with Michael George over a chess game in a Greenwich Village bar. Curtis threw a punch at George but missed. George then struck Curtis on the head with a beer glass and killed him. Mikhail Tal got hit in the head with a bottle in a bar in Havana during the Chess Olympiad. He had to have several stitches and missed a few rounds of the tournament.

Baragar, Fletcher

Canadian FIDE Master from Manitoba. In 1987, he took last place at the Zagreb Interzonal. He won 1 game, drew 1 game, and lost 14 games. He was born in 1955.

Barasz, Zsigmond

Hungarian Champion (with Zoltan Von Balla) in 1911. He was born in 1877 and died in 1935.

Barbero, Gerardo

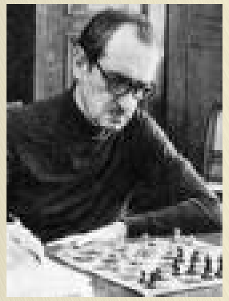
Argentine Grandmaster (1988) who died of eye cancer in 2001. He was Argentine champion in 1984. He won at Montpellier 1986 and at Prokupje in 1987. He also won the Kecskemet Open in 1987. He was born in 1961.

Barbero - Aalto, Argentina 1993

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 exf4 4.Nf3 g5 5.d4 g4 6.Bc4 gxf3 7.O-O d5 8.exd5 Bg4 9.Qd2 Na5 10.Bb5+ c6 11.Qxf4 Qd7 (11...Nf6) 12.Qe5+ Ne7 13.Ne4 O-O-O?? (13...fxg2) 14.Bf4 (threatening 15.Qb8 mate) 1-0

Barcza, Gideon

Gideon Barcza (1911-1986) was a Hungarian professor of mathematics and Grandmaster (1954). He won the Hungarian championship eight times. He was editor of the chess magazine Magyar Sakkelet. He played on seven Hungarian Olympiad teams. The opening 1.Nf3 d5 2.g3 is called the Barcza System.



Kiss - Barcza, Debrecen 1930

1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4.Nf3 Bg4 5.Nc3 Bxf3 6.Nxd5 Bxd1 7.Nxc7+ Kd7 8.Nxa8 Bxc2 9.Bf4 e5 10.dxe5 Bb4+ 11.Ke2 Nge7 12.e6+ fxe6 13.Nc7?? (13. Nb6+) 13...Nd4+ 14.Ke3 Nef5 mate 0-1

Barczay, Laszlo

Hungarian Grandmaster (1967) and Correspondence Grandmaster (1979). He took 17th place in the 1967 Sousse Interzonal. He took 1st place at the 1967 Asztalos Memorial, 1st at Polanica Zdroj 1969, and 1st at Astor 1982. He was born in 1936.

Barda, Olaf

Olaf Barda (1909-1971) was a Norwegian International Master (1952) and Correspondence Grandmaster (1953). He won the Norwegian championship six times (1930, 1947, 1948, 1952, 1953, 1957). He took 4th in the first World Correspondence chess championship (1950-1953).

Bardeleben, Curt von

Curt von Bardeleben (1861-1924) was the strongest German player of the late 19th century, openings expert, and player of Grandmaster strength. Against Steinitz, he had a losing position, so he just got up and left the playing hall without resigning and did not return. Steinitz had to sit and watch the clock to end the game. Bardeleben did leave a note on the table that said, "Saw it, went home," referring to Steinitz's combination. Bardeleben was in the habit of leaving the tournament room, allowing his clock to run out of time, rather than resign. He committed suicide at the age of 62 by jumping out of an upper window of his boarding house in Berlin where he lived in poverty. He was a lawyer.

Barden, Leonard

British Champion (with Alan Phillips) in 1954. He played on four English Olympiad teams. He has written a chess column for the Guardian since 1956. He has written several chess books. He was born in 1929.

Bareev, Evgeny

Russian Grandmaster (1989) who was World Under 16 Champion in 1982. In 1999 he was ranked 3rd in the world, behind Kasparov and Karpov. He was born in 1966.

Bareev - Yakovich, Tallinn 1986

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 a6 5.e4 b5 6.e5 Nd5 7.a4 Nxc3 8.bxc3 Qd5 9.g3 Be6 10.Bg2 Qb7 11.O-O Bd5 12.e6 Bxe6 13.Ng5 Bd5 14.Bxd5 Qxd5 15.axb5 e6 16.Re1 Nd7 (16...axb5) 17.Qh5 g6?? (17...e5) 18.Nxe6! (18...gxh5 19.Ng7+ Kd8 20.Re8 mate; 18...c6 19.Nc7+ Kd8 20.b6! Nxb6 21.Nxd5 gxh5 22.Bg5+ Kc8 23.Nxb6+) 1-0

Barendregt, Johan

Dutch International Master (1962). He was a medical doctor and lectured in clinical psychology at the University of Amsterdam. He was born in 1924. He died of lung cancer.

Barker, Malcolm N.

Malcolm Barker was British Under-18 chess champion in 1949, 1950, and 1951. In the first World Junior Chess Championship, he took 2nd place, behind Boris Ivkov, and ahead of Bent Larsen and Friderick Olafsson. After the tournament, he gave up chess and took up bridge.

Barlov, Dragan

Yugoslav Grandmaster (1986). He won the Yugoslav championship in 1986. He took 15th place at the 1987 Zagreb Interzonal. He was born in 1957.

Benjamin – Barlov, Hallsberg 1975

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.c4 Nb6 5.exd6 exd6 6.h3 Be7 7.Nf3 O-O 8.Be3 Bf5 9.Nc3 Nc6 10.Be2 d5 11.b3 Bb4 12.Qc1 dxc4 13.Bxc4 Nxc4 14.bxc4 Bd3 15.a3 Ba5 16.c5 Re8 17.Kd1 b6 18.cxb6 cxb6 19.Ra2 Bc4 20.Rd2 Bb3+ 21.Ke2 Qc8 22.Kf1 Ne7 23.Rb2 Bxc3 24.Rxb3 Qc4+ 0-1

Barnes, Thomas Wilson

Thomas Wilson Barnes (1825-1874) was one of the strongest English players in the 1850s. He scored more wins than anyone else against Paul Morphy, defeating him 8 times. He went on a diet and lost 130 pounds in 10 months, causing his death in 1874.

Barnes - Owen, London 1857

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Ba5 6.d4 exd4 7.Qb3 Qf6 8.O-O Nh6 9.e5 Qg6 10.Ba3 dxc3 11.Nxc3 Bxc3 12.Qxc3 b6? (12...Nf5) 13.e6 fxe6 14.Bxe6 Bb7 15.Nh4 Qf6 16.Bxd7+ Kxd7 17.Qh3+ Kd8 18.Rfe1 Re8 19.Rad1+ Nd4 20.Rxd4+ Qxd4 21.Rxe8+ Kxe8 22.Qe6+ (22...Kd8 23.Ba7+ Ke8 24.Bd6+ Kd8 25.Qe7 mate) 1-0.

Barnett, Richard

Major Sir Richard Whieldon Barnett (1863-1930) was an Irish barrister and member of parliament in the United Kingdom House of Commons. He participated in the 1908 Summer Olympics, placing 4th in the 1000 yard rifle competition. He was Irish Chess Champion from 1886 to 1889. At Oxford, he was the president of the Oxford University Chess Club.

Barnett – Keeble, Nice 1930

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 d6 5. d4 Bd7 6. O-O b5 7. Bb3 Nxd4 8. Nxd4 exd4 9. Re1 c5 10. Bd5 Rb8 11. e5 Be6 12. Bc6+ Ke7 13. Bg5+ f6 14. exf6+ gxf6 15. Qe2 Qc8 16. Bd5 Qc7 17. Qxe6+ 1-0

Barry, Denis

Former President of the U.S. Chess Federation (1993-1996). He organized the U.S. Open in Atlantic City in 1972 and in Somerset, New Jersey in 1986. He established the US Amateur Team East Chess Championship, which is held annually in Parsippany, New Jersey. He was the captain and guide for the US Blind Team in three Blind Chess Olympiads. He organized the third USCF Blind Championship in 1977, and was the first to use Braille wallcharts at that tournament. He was born in 1929 and died in 2003.

Henry William Barry

H.W. Barry (1878-1933) was the problem editor of the American Chess Bulletin from 1904 to 1933. He was a violin teacher. He died of a stroke in his home in Boston.

Hopkins – H. Barry, Corr. 1901

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e3 e5 4.Bxc4 exd4 5.exd4 Bd6 6.Qb3 Qe7+ 7.Be3 Bb4+ 8.Nc3 Nf6 9.Bxf7+ Kd8 10.Bc4 Ng4 11.Kd2 Nc6 12.Qc2 Re8 13.Qd3 g6 14.Nf3 Bf5 15.Qe2 Bxc3+ 16.bxc3 Qa3 17.Rac1 Rxe3 0-1

Barry, John

Boston lawyer and strong amateur. He was born in 1873 and died in 1940.

Barua, Dibyendu

Grandmaster from India. He was India's first chess prodigy. He became India's 2nd grandmaster, after Anand. He was born in 1966.

Basman, Michael

Michael Basman (born in 1946) is an International Master (1980) from England, famous for his unusual chess openings, such as the Grob (1.g4) and 1.h3 and Borg (1.e4 g5). He is also a prolific chess writer and was a pioneer in the production of audio tapes for chess. In 1973, he tied for 1st place in the British Chess Championship, but lost the play-off. He is a big support of junior chess and his junior tournaments in schools draws over a thousand players. He learned how to play chess at age 10, and had been playing ever since.

Basman – NN, Paris 1982

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Qe2 Nc6 4.c3 d6 5.d4 Qh4+ 6.Kd1 g5 7.Nf3 Qh5 8.Qb5 g4 9.Qxh5 1-0

Battell, Jack Straley

Jack Straley Battell (1909-1985) was a former USCF correspondence chess director (1969-1978). In the 1937-38 Marshall Chess Club Championship, he scored no wins and 11 straight losses, for the worse score in Marshall Chess Club history. In 1946 he was the highest rated postal player in the United States and won the 1946 Correspondence Chess League of America (CCLA) championship. He was a photographer, English teacher, riding master, and restaurant manager. He died of complications of Alzheimer's disease in 1985.

Bauer, Christian

French Grandmaster (1997). His FIDE rating is 2641. In 1997, he won the French championship. He was born in 1977.

Bauer, Johann

Czech master. In 1887, he won a tournament in Frankfurt to earn the master tile played in the German Hauptturnier. He was born in 1861. He died of tuberculosis in 1891.

Baumbach, Friedrich (Fritz)

German correspondence player who won the 11th World Correspondence Championship, which ended in 1989. In 1970 he won the East German championship. He was awarded the Correspondence Grandmaster title in 1973. He is a chemist and a Ph.D. He was born in 1935.

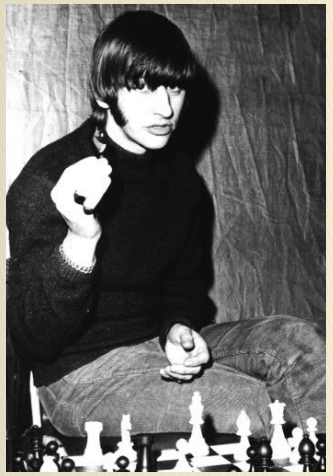
Baumstark, Gertrude

International Women's Master (1970). Romanian Women's Champion in 1967 and 1981. She was born in 1941.

BCF

British Chess Federation, founded on May 7, 1904. It was the governing body of chess in England from 1904 until 2005. In 2006, it was renamed the English Chess Federation. The first BCF champion was William Ewart Napier.

Beatles



In 1966 the U.S. Open was held at the Seattle World's Fair Grounds. The Beatles were on hand to give a concert. At the Open the tournament director drew the curtains over the playing hall. The hundreds of Beatle fans, seeing the hall shrouded by the drapes, assumed the Beatles were inside. They began pounding on the windows until someone opened the drapes to reveal a chess tournament was taking place. Ringo Starr and John Lennon played chess. Yoko Ono also plays chess.

Becker, Georg Albert

Georg Albert Becker (1896-1984) was an International Master (1953). He played for Austria (1931), then Germany (1939), on their chess Olympiad team. He was editor of Wiener Schachzeitung from 1926 to 1935. He settled in Argentina after the outbreak of World War II. In 1929 at Carlsbad , Becker said "I propose to open the Vera Menchik Club, whose members will be solely masters defeated by the lady world champion." Before the tournament at Carlsbad in which Menchik was playing, he said that he would go onstage as a ballerina if Menchik scored more than 3 points. At Carlsbad (won by Nimzovich), she finished last with 2 wins, 2 draws (3 points) and 17 losses. She beat Becker (the first member of the Vera Menchik Club) and Saemisch. He was Austrian champion in 1925

Becker – Norman-Hansen, Munich 1936

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Nf3 Ngf6 6.Bd3 Nxe4 7.Bxe4 Nf6 8.Bd3 Be7 9.Qe2 O-O 10.Bg5 g6 11.Bxf6 Bxf6 12.Qe4 1-0

Beauharnois, Eugene

Stepson of Napoleon and Prince and Viceroy of Italy. He purchased the Turk from Maelzel for 30,000 francs (equivalent to $60,000) in 1811. The Prince stored it at his residence in Milan. He sold the Turk back to Maelzel in 1817 for the same price. He was born in 1781 and died in 1824.

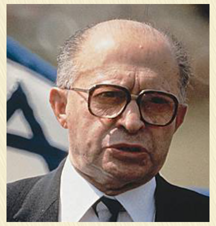
Bednarski, Jacek (1939-)

Polish International Master (1964). Polish Champion in 1963. He was born in 1939.

Beechey-Rowland, Frideswide

First woman to write a chess column and the first woman to win a prize as a composer of chess problems (1882). She authored a book called Chess Blossoms in 1883 and Chess Fruits in 1884. She was born in 1843 and died in 1919.

Begin, Menachem



Former Prime Minister of Israel (1977-1983) and Nobel Peace Prize recipient who played chess every day when he was imprisoned by the British and the Russians. He said chess helped him keep his mental powers in shape. In 1940, he was playing chess at home with his wife when Russian troops (NKVD) burst in to arrest him. As he was being dragged away, he called out to his wife that he was resigning his game to her. While at Camp David in 1978, he played chess regularly with National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzesinski. He was born in 1913 and died in 1992.

1940 VSDN 3983
1940 VSDN 3983

Beim, Valery

Grandmaster originally from Russian and now living in Austria. His FIDE rating is 2534. He is the author of Chess Recipies from the Grandmaster's Kitchen. He was born in 1950.

Beim – Wagman, Aosta 1990

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e4 c5 4.d5 e6 5.Nc3 Nf6 6.Bxc4 exd5 7.Nxd5 Nxd5 8.Bxd5 Be7 9.Nf3 O-O 10.O-O Nd7 11.Qe2 Qc7 12.e5 Nb6 13.Be4 Be6 14.Re1 Rae8 15.Ng5 Bxg5 16.Bxg5 Bd5 17.Bxh7+ Kxh7 18.Qh5+ Kg8 19.Bf6 1-0

Belakovskaia, Anjelina

Woman Grandmaster (1993). U.S. Women's Chess Champion in 1995 (with Sharon Burtman), 1996, and 1999. She was born in the Ukraine and won the Women's Championship of the Soviet Union and the Ukraine. She has a Master's Degree in Mathematics.. She came to the USA in 1991. She had a bit role in the movie "Searching for Bobby Fischer." She won the New York Women's Chess Championship three times. She played on the US women's team in the Chess Olympiads in 1994, 1996, and 1998. She is now a real estate agent in Arizona. She was born in 1969.

Heaton - Belakovskaia, Las Vegas 1995

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.g3 O-O 5.Bg2 c5 6.O-O cxd4 7.Nxd4 Nc6 8.Nc2 d6 9.Nc3 Be6 10.b3 Qd7 11.Re1 Bh3 12.Bh1 Ng4 13.Bb2 Qf5 14.f3 Qxc2 15.Qxc2 Bd4+ 16.e3 Nxe3 17.Qf2 (17.Qe4) 17...Nc2 18.Qxd4 N6xd4 19.Rxe7 Nxa1 20.Nd5? (20.Bxa1) 20...Nac2 21.g4 Rfe8 (22.Nf6+ Kf8 23.Rxe8+ Rxe8 24.Nxe8 Kxe8) 0-1

Belavenets, Sergey

Sergey Belavenets (1910-1942) was chess champion of Moscow in 1932, 1937, and 1938. He won the Russian championship in 1934 and took 3rd in the USSR Championship in 1939. He died in the siege of Leningrad. His daughter, Ludmilla (born in 1940), won the 4th Women's World Correspondence Chess Championship in 1992.

Freymann – Belavenets, Kiev 1938

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c4 e5 4.Nc3 Nc6 5.h3 g6 6.d3 Bg7 7.Nd5 f6 8.Be3 Nh6 9.Qd2 Nf7 10.Be2 Be6 11.h4 h5 12.Bd1 a6 13.Ba4 Rb8 14.b4 b5 15.Bb3 Bxd5 16.exd5 Nd4 17.Bxd4 cxd4 18.a4 Bh6 19.Qe2 O-O 20.O-O f5 21.axb5 axb5 22.c5 Re8 23.g3 Qf6 24.Rfd1 e4 25.dxe4 d3 26.Qa2 fxe4 0-1

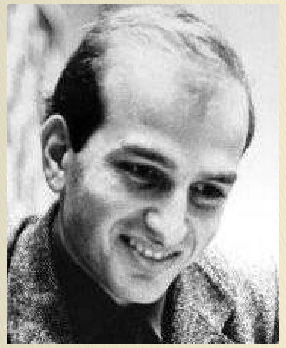
Belden-Stephens Trophy

Chess trophy donated by W. VanDyke Belden and L. Walter Stephens of Princeton for the winner of the Ivy League Intercollegiate League, first organized in 1925. It included Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Rutgers, and West Point. In 1892, the first organized American intercollegiate league was organized by the CHCP League (Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton) to encourage men to play chess. Columbia was a member of this group, but was too good, winning 10 straight times. Columbia was then replaced by Dartmouth in 1930. In 1948, the trophy was retired after Harvard won it for the fifth successive year. A new intercollegiate cup was donated by Columbia University.

Belgrade GMA 1989

The Belgrade Grandmaster's Association 1989 tournament had 98 grandmasters participating, a world record for number of GMs in one tournament. This was the strongest Swiss of all time. The tournament was funded by Yugoslav Airlines with $100,000 prize fund. The winner was Yugoslav Grandmaster Krunoslav Hulak.

Beliavsky, Alexander



Grandmaster (1975) from Slovenia who won the World Junior Championship in 1973, held in Teesside, England. In 1973 he took last place in the USSR championship. The next year, he won it. He tied for first place (with Tal) at the USSR Championship in 1974, and won the USSR Championship in 1990. In 1983, he lost against Kasparov in the quarterfinals for the World Championship. In 1997 he lost to Nigel Short in the FIDE world championship knockout matches. He was born in 1953.

Beliavsky - Stean, Lucerne 1982

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Qb6 8.Qd2 Qxb2 9.Nb3 Nbd7 10.Bd3 b5 11.O-O Nc5? (11...b4) 12.Nxc5 dxc5 13.Bxf6 gxf6 14.Rab1 Qa3 15.Nxb5! (15...axb5 16.Bxb5+ Ke7 17.Rfd1, threatening 18.Qd6 mate; 15...Qxa2 16.Nc7+ Ke7 17.Nxa8) 1-0

Belkhodja, Slim

Grandmaster from Tunisia. He is Tunisia's 2nd grandmaster, after Bouaziz.

Belle Computer

BELLE
CHAOS

In 1982, a chess-playing computer spent a month in the hands of U.S. Customs agents who thought it might leak strategic secrets to the Soviets. Belle, a computer about the size of a camper-refrigerator and worth about $6,000, was seized at Kennedy International airport in a government crackdown on the export of defense-related technology to the Soviet Union. Scientist Kenneth Thompson, who programmed Belle to play chess and was taking it to Moscow for a demonstration, said about the only military application for the computer would be to drop it out of an airplane

Bellin, Jana Malypetrova Hartston Miles (1947-)

Top British woman player. She is also an anesthesiologist who she says is an appropriate specialization for a chess player - "it's like time trouble, you only have four minutes." Formerly married to Bill Hartston and Tony Miles, top British chess players.

Bellin, Robert

British International Master (1977) and British Champion in 1979. He is married to Dr. Jana Malypetrova (Hartston Miles Bellin). He was born in 1952.

Bellon Lopez, Juan Manuel

Spanish Grandmaster (1978). He was Spanish Champion in 1969, 1971, 1974, 1977, and 1984. He is married to Grandmaster Pia Cramling from Sweden. He was born in 1950.

Bellon – Ljubojevic, Palma de Mallorca 1972

1.b3 e5 2.Bb2 Nc6 3.e3 g6 4.d4 exd4 5.Nf3 Bg7 6.Nxd4 Nf6 7.Nxc6 bxc6 8.Be2 O-O 9.Nd2 a5 10.a4 Re8 11.O-O Nd5 12.Bxg7 Kxg7 13.Bd3 Nc3 14.Qf3 Ba6 15.Bxa6 Rxa6 16.e4 Qf6 17.Qd3 Raa8 18.f4 1-0

Belson, John Harold

John Belson (1906-1947) won the Canadian championship in 1934 and 1946. He won the Toronto championship 7 times. His nickname was 'The Gentleman Champion.'

Belson – Martin, Toronto 1933

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Bc5 6. Nxe5 Nxe5 7. d4 Bd6 8. O-O c5 9. dxe5 Bxe5 10. Bb3 Qc7 11. f4 Bxc3 12. bxc3 c4 13. e5 Ng8 14. Ba3 cxb3 15. Bd6 Qb6+ 16. Kh1 Nh6 17. f5 g6 18. Qd2 Ng8 19. fxg6 hxg6 20. Rxf7 1-0

Benedict, Clare

Clare Benedict (1870-1961) was a distant relative James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851). Clare's great-grandmother was the sister of James Fenimore Cooper. Clare was wealthy and spent much of her life in Europe. She was a chess patron of a team tournament of West European countries. She made possible the Clare Benedict Chess Cup, an annual international team chess tournament that was held from 1953 to 1979 (funds had run out). It was known as the 'Little Chess Olympiad.' West Germany kept the first silver trophy after it achieved 6 victories. The winners were: 1953 Netherlands, 1955 Netherlands, 1956 West Germany, 1957 West Germany, 1958 Switzerland, 1959 West Germany, 1960 West Germany, 1961 Austria, 1962 West Germany, 1963 West Germany, 1964 West Germany, 1965 West Germany, 1966 Netherlands, 1967 West Germany, 1968 West Germany, 1969 Netherlands, 1970 Spain, England & West Germany, 1971 Netherlands, 1972 West Germany, 1973 West Germany, 1975 Denmark, 1979 England.

Beni, Alfred

Austrian International Master (1950). Austrian Champion in 1947. He was born in 1923 and died in 1995.

Benini, Clarice

International Women's Master (1950). She was a Women's World Championship Challenger in 1937 and 1949-50. She was born in 1905 and died in 1976.

Benjamin, Joel

Winner of the National Elementary (1976), Junior High School (1978), and High School Championships (1980-81), U.S. Junior Championship (1980, 1982), U.S. Open Championship (1985), and U.S. Championship (1987, 1997). He was the editor of CHESS CHOW, a monthly chess magazine. He defeated his first master at age 11 and was the first 11-year old U.S. Expert. At 13 years and 3 months, he broke Bobby Fischer's record (13 years, 5 months) for becoming the youngest U.S. master up to that time. He was the youngest Manhattan Chess Club champion at 14, and became a Grandmaster in 1986. He assisted the IBM DEEP BLUE team that helped defeat Garry Kasparov in the DEEP BLUE computer vs. Kasparov chess match in April, 1997. He was born in 1964.

Benjamin - Gamboa, Philadelphia 1995

1.c4 e6 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.e4 d5 4.e5 d4 5.exf6 dxc3 6.bxc3 Qxf6 7.Nf3 c5 8.Bd3 Bd7 9.Be4 Bc6 10.Qe2 Bxe4 11.Qxe4 Nc6 12.Rb1 O-O-O 13.d4 Rd7 14.Bf4 Qg6?? (14.Bd6) 15.Qxc6+! (15...bxc6 16.Rb8 mate) 1-0

Benko, Pal

French-born (1928) Hungarian player who won the Hungarian national championship in 1948 at the age of 20. He was secretly involved in the 1956 Hungarian revolt. He spent a year and a half in a Hungarian political prison. The Hungarian Secret Police once suspected he was a spy because of his coded letters. The coded letters were correspondence chess games and the code was chess notation. He was permitted to play first board on Hungary's team in the 1957 Student Olympiad in Iceland where he defected to the U.S. He became a Grandmaster in 1958. In 1965 he was the first American Open Champion. In 1970 he yielded his interzonal place at Palma de Mallorca to Bobby Fischer, who went on to become World Champion. He has won or tied for first place in eight US Open tournaments. His book, Pal Benko My Life, Games and Compositions won the 2004 British Chess Federation Book of the Year. Benko holds the record for more first place finishes in the US Open chess tournament. Benko finished in first place (or tied for first place) in 8 US Open Chess Championship. He took 1st in 1961, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1974, and 1975. In 1964, he also won the Canadian Open.He wrote an endgame and chess problem column in Chess Life for 45 years.

Benko - Sawyer, New York 1964

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nge7 4.c3 a6 5.Bc4 h6 6.d4 d6 (6...b5) 7.Qb3 Na5?? (7...d5) 8.Bxf7+ Kd7 9.Nxe5+! (9...dxe5 10.Qe6 mate) 1-0

Benoni Defense

The opening name after 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5. It was first analyzed by Aaron Reinganum in 1825, who called ii Ben-Oni (child of my tears, in Hebrew). His book was Ben-Oni oder die Vertheidigungen die Gambitzüge im Schach.

Berdichevski, Igor

Grandmaster from Russia. His FIDE rating in 2546. He was born in 1964.

Berend, Elvira

Woman Grandmaster from Luxembourg. Her FIDE rating is 2350. She was born in 1965.

Berg, Emanuel

Grandmaster from Sweden. His FIDE rating is 2539. He was born in 1981.

Berger, Johann Nepomuk

Johann Berger (1845-1933) was a chess master, author, and educator from Graz, Austria. In 1870 he won the first major tournament in the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Graz. In 1873 he helped create the Sonnenborn-Berger tie-breaking system (first used in 1882). In 1886 he won the world championship chess problem-solving contest. He played in a correspondence chess tournament sponsored by Monde Illustre from 1889 to 1992 and won it with 45 wins, 3 losses and no draws. From 1898 to 1911 he was editor of Deutsche Schachzeitung. In 1890 he wrote Theorie und Praxis der Endspiele and revised it in 1922. It was the first modern comprehensive book on practical endgames. He also wrote Probleme, Studien und Partien 1862-1912. He was an Austrian high school administrator and professor.

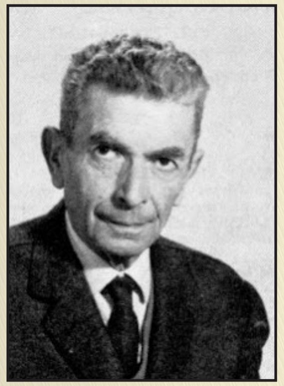
J. Berger – Froelich, Graz 1922

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 d6 4.Bb5 Bg4 5.Nd5 Nge7 6.c3 a6 7.Ba4 b5 8.Bb3 Na5 9.Nxe5 Bxd1?? 10.Nf6+ gxf6 11.Bxf7 mate 1-0

Bergkvist, Nils Valentin

Former Stockholm City Chess Champion. He played on the Swedish Chess Olympiad team in 1936, 1939, and 1950. He was born in 1900 and died in 1993.

Bergraser, Volf



Won the French chess championship in 1957 and 1966. He became a Correspondence Grandmaster at the age of 77. He was born in 1904 and died in 1986.

Handel - Bergraser, Correspondence 1985

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Nf6 3.d4 Nxd5 4.c4 Nb6 5.Nc3 e5 6.Nge2 Bg4 7.Be3 N8d7 8.b3 Ba3 9.Qd2 Qe7 10.h3 Bh5 11.Ng3 exd4 12.Qxd4 O-O-O 13.Nxh5 Nf6 14.Qf4 Bb2 15.Rd1? (15.Nb5) 15...Bxc3+ 16.Ke2 Nxh5 17.Qf5+ Kb8 18.Qxh5 Qe4 (19.Qxf7 Qc2+ 20.Kf3 Rxd1) 0-1

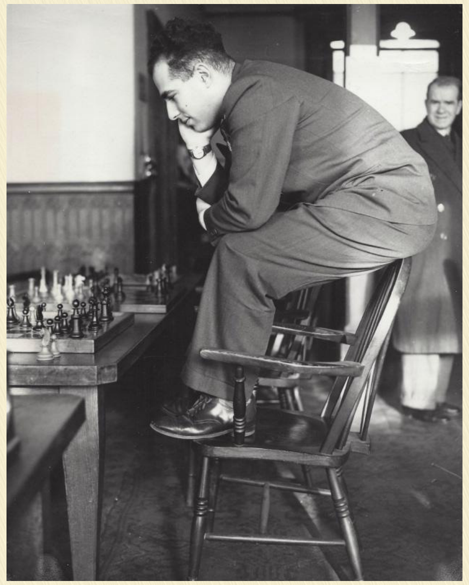
Bergs, Teodors

In 1926, he took 2nd in the Latvian Chess Championship. In 1934, he won the Riga, Latvia City Chess Championship. He was born in 1902 and died in 1962.

Berkes, Ferenc

Grandmaster from Hungary. In 2002, he won the World Under-18 championship. His FIDE rating is 2619. He was born in 1985.

Berliner, Hans



Hans Berliner (1929-), born in Berlin, is a former world correspondence champion (5th World Correspondence Chess Championship, 1965-68) and a Professor of Computer Science at Carnegie Mellon University. His 3 point margin of victory was the greatest margin of victory ever achieved in a World Championship final round, and his winning percentage was also the greatest of any World Champion. His game with Yakov Estrin was voted the best game in the history of correspondence chess. In 1979 he developed a backgammon playing program that defeated the reigning World Backgammon Champion, Luigi Villa, by the score of 7-1. This was the first time that a world champion of any game had ever been beaten by a computer. He was the first U.S. correspondence Grandmaster. He directed the construction of the chess computer HiTech. It was the first computer program to become a US Chess Federation Senior Master. In 1953, he won the New York State Championship and became the first winner by a non-New Yorker. He played in 4 US chess championships. Berliner wrote a chess program as part of his Ph.D. dissertation at Carnegie-Mellon University. He won the Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship three times (1955, 1956, 1959).

Berliner - Rott, Montreal 1956

1.d4 d5 2.c4 Nf6 3.cxd5 Nxd5 4.e4 Nb6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Nf3 Bg4 7.d5 Ne5? (7...Bxf3) 8.Nxe5! Bxd1 9.Bb5+ c6 10.dxc6 Qb8 11.c7+ Nd7 12.Bxd7 mate 1-0

Bernstein, Ossip

Ossip Bernstein (1882-1962) was a Russian Grandmaster (1950). In 1903, he took 2nd (behind Chigorin) in the third Russian Championship. In 1906, he earned a Doctorate in law at Heidelberg and became a successful financial lawyer. In 1918 Ossip Bernstein was arrested in Odessa by the Cheka and ordered shot by a firing squad just because he was a legal advisor to bankers. As the firing squad lined up, a superior officer asked to see the list of prisoners' names. Discovering the name of Ossip Bernstein, he asked whether he was the famous chess master. Not satisfied with Bernstein's affirmative reply, he made him play a game with him. If Bernstein lost or drew, he would be shot. Bernstein won in short order and was released. He escaped on a British ship and settled in Paris. Bernstein's son was President Eisenhower's official interpreter because he spoke almost every European language. At age 74, he was still playing in international tournaments.

O. Bernstein - Unknown, Berlin 1903

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Bg4 3.c4 e6 4.Ne5 Bf5 5.cxd5 exd5 6.Qb3 b6? (6...Nc6) 7.e4 Bxe4 8.Bb5+ Ke7 9.Bc6 (and 10.Bxa8) 1-0

Bernstein, Sidney Norman

He took 1st place in the Marshall Club Championship in 1930, 1939, 1957, and 1958. In 1942, he tied with Fred Reinfeld in the Manhattan Chess Club Championship. He played in the U.S. Championship nine times, from 1936 to 1962. In 1951, his USCF rating was 2358. He was born in 1911 and died in 2004.

Berry, Jonathan

Canadian chess player, organizer, and author. International FIDE Aribiter (1975 – at age 21), FIDE Master (1984), and ICCF Grandmaster (1985). He was Canadian Correspondence Champion in 1978 and 1980. He was North American Correspondence Champion in 1982. He represented Canada in the 1982 Chess Olympiad. For many years, he was the technical editor for Inside Chess magazine. He was born in 1953.

Bertin, Joseph

Chess author. In 1735 he published The Noble Game of Chess, Containing Rules and Instructions for the Use of those who have already a little Knowledge of this Game. It was the first worthwhile chess book in English and, at the time, only available at Slaughter's Coffee House (founded by John Slaughter in 1692). Bertin had 19 rules to follow during play. One of them was: to free your game, take off some of your adversary's men, if possible for nothing. He was born in 1695 and died in 1736.

Best Chess Game

The first "best chess game prize" was awarded to Isidor Gunsburg for his game against James Mason at the 6th American Chess Congress, held in New York in 1889. The game was played in the first round. For winning this game, Gunsberg was awarded the special prize of $50 donated by Frank Rudd and Fred Wehle for the best game of the tournament. The tournament itself was a 20-man double round robin (38 games for each player), one of the longest chess tournaments in history. Mikhail Chigorin and Max Weiss tied for 1st place. The tournament was intended to select a challenger for the world championship title. The 16th game of the second Karpov-Kasparov World Championship Match in Moscow 1985 was chosen by an international jury of Grandmasters as the best game ever played in the past 30 years.

Karpov-Kasparov, Moscow (16) 1985

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.Nb5 d6 6.c4 Nf6 7.N1c3 a6 8.Na3 d5 9.cxd5 exd5 10.exd5 Nb4 11.Be2 Bc5 12.O-O O-O 13.Bf3 Bf5 14.Bg5 Re8 15.Qd2 b5 16.Rad1 Nd3 17.Nab1 h6 18.Bh4 b4 19.Na4 Bd6 20.Bg3 Rc8 21.b3 g5 22.Bxd6 Qxd6 23.g3 Nd7 24.Bg2 Qf6 25.a3 a5 26.axb4 axb4 27.Qa2 Bg6 28.d6 g4 29.Qd2 Kg7 30.f3 Qxd6 31.fxg4 Qd4+ 32.Kh1 Nf6 33.Rf4 Ne4 34.Qxd3 Nf2+ 35.Rxf2 Bxd3 36.Rfd2 Qe3 37.Rxd3 Rc1! 38.Nb2 Qf2 39.Nd2 Rxd1+ 40.Nxd1 Re1+ and White resigned 0-1

Best Game Prize

A prize for the best game of a tournament or match. The first best game prize was awarded to Gunsburg for his game against Mason, New York 1889.

Betbeder-Matibet, Louis

Louis Betbeder-Matibet (1901-1986) was a French chess master. He took 2nd place in the 1928 and 1946 French Chess Championships. He represented France in 7 Chess Olympiads. He was awarded the International Arbiter title in 1967. The moves 1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e4 f5 is known as the Betbeder variation.

Gilfer – Betbeder-Matibet, Folkestone Chess Olympiad 1933

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 Nf6 4.Nc3 e6 5.Nf3 Nbd7 6.Bd3 Be7 7.O-O O-O 8.a3 Qc7 9.Bd2 dxc4 10.Bxc4 e5 11.Rc1 exd4 12.Nxd4 Ne5 13.Be2 Neg4 14.Bxg4 Nxg4 15. Nf3 Be6 16.h3 Ne5 17.Nxe5 Qxe5 18.Qe2 Rad8 19.e4 Bc4 20.Qxc4 Rxd2 21.Qb3 b5 22.Rcd1 Rfd8 23.Rxd2 Rxd2 24.Rd1 Qd4 25.Rxd2 Qxd2 26.a4 Qe1+ 27.Kh2 Bd6+
0-1

Bhat, Vinay

In 1995, America's youngest master at 10 years, 6 months (since broken by Hikaru Nakamura). Jordy Mont-Reynaud set the old record as youngest master in 1994. He tied for first place in the 1998 U.S. Cadet Championship (under 16) with national master Dmitry Schneider. In April 2000, he became an International Master (IM) at age 15, becoming the youngest IM in the United States at the time (since broken by Hikaru Nakamura). He was born in 1985.

Bhend, Edwin

Swiss International Master (1960). Swiss Champion in 1966. He was born in 1931.

Bielicki, Carlos

Argentine International Master (1959) who was Junior World Champion in 1959. He was born in 1940.

Bigelow, Horace Ransom

In 1923, he took last place in the 9th American Chess Congress in Lake Hopatcong, New York (won by Marshall and Kupchik). In 1929, he won the Marshall Chess Club Championship. He was a journalist for the American Chess Bulletin. He was born in 1898 and died in 1980.

Bilek, Istvan

Istvan Bilek (1932-2010) was a Hungarian Grandmaster and a three-time Hungarian Champion. In 1979 at an international tournament in Slupsk, Poland, he had a bye in the first round, drew his next 10 games in 13, 14, 12, 9, 12, 13, 17, and 9 moves, taking 5, 12, 15, 26, 7, 4, 5, 12, 18, and 5 minutes, respectively. Thus, he made only 125 moves in 109 minutes in this 11 round master event. The German chess master Berthold Suhle (1837-1904) was born in Slupsk. When he won the Hungarian championship in 1970, he wife won the Hungarian women's championship.

Bilek - Bachtiar, Beverwijk 1966

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bc4 g6 7.Nxc6 bxc6 8.e5 Nh5 9.Qf3 e6 10.exd6 Qxd6 11.O-O Bb7 12.Rd1 Qc5 (12...Qb4) 13.Qd3 Qe7 14.Bg5 f6 15.Be3 Kf7 16.Qd7 (16...Bc8 17.Bxe6+ Kg7 18.Qxc6 Bb7 19.Qc4 Rd8 20.Rxd8 Qxd8 21.g4) 1-0

Bilguer, Paul Rudolf von

Author of the Handbuch des Schachspiels, the most influential chess book for over 90 years. The first edition was completed in 1843, after his death at the age of 24 in 1840, by Baron Tassilo Heydebrand von der Lasa . Von der Lasa also edited the next four editions. He was an Army Lieutenant and one of the seven German Pleiades. He was born in 1815.

Binet, Alfred

French psychologist who began the first intelligence quotient (IQ) tests. Alfred Binet conducted the first serious psychological study of the game of chess in 1894. He studied blindfold chess players as a subset of his investigations into memory. He wrote Psychologie des grands calculateurs et joueurs d'echecs. He was born in 1857 and died in 1911.

Binham, Timothy (1956-)

Finnish International Master (1983). Finnish Champion in 1984. He was born in 1956.

Bird, Henry Edward

Henry Edward Bird (1830-1908) was an accountant and strong amateur player from England. He wrote six different books on chess. He won the first brilliancy prize (a sliver cup) for his victory over James Mason, New York 1876. he favored the opening 1.f4, now called Bird's Opening. He played chess at the London coffee house, Simpson's Divan, for over 50 years, from 1846 until it closed in 1903.

Bird - Em Lasker, Newcastle 1892

1.e4 e5 2.d4 exd4 3.c3 dxc3 4.Bc4 cxb2 5.Bxb2 Qg5 6.Nf3 Qxg2 7.Rg1 Bb4+?? (7...Qh3) 8.Ke2 Qh3 9.Bxf7+ Kd8 10.Bxg7 Ne7 11.Ng5 Qh4 12.Ne6 mate 1-0

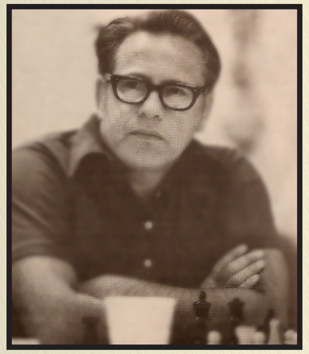
Birnboim, Nathan

Israeli International Master (1978). Israeli Champion in 1976 and 1980. He was born in 1950.

Bischoff, Klaus

German Grandmaster. His FIDE rating is 2560. In 2003, he became the first German Internet Champion. He was born in 1961.

Bisguier, Arthur



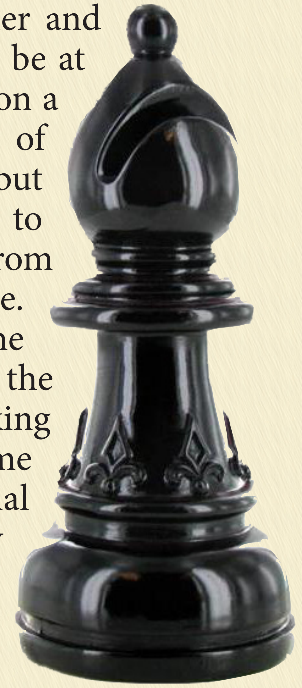
American Grandmaster (1956). Winner of the U.S. Junior Championship in 1946 and 1949, U.S. Championship in 1954, winner of three U.S. Opens (1950, 1956, 1959), and represented the U.S. in five Olympiads. He won the U.S. Senior Open in 1989, 1997, and 1998. In 2005, he was named Dean of American Chess. He was born in 1929.

Donovan - Bisguier, Detroit 1950

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 Ng4 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.a3 d6 6.e3 Bf5 7.exd6 Bxd6 8.Be2 Qf6 9.Nd4?? (9.Nc3) 9...Nxf2 10.Kxf2 Bc2+ 11.Nf3 Bxd1 12.Rxd1 Ne5 13.Nbd2 Ng4+ 14.Kg1 Bxh2+ (15.Nxh2 Qf2+ 16.Kh1 Qxe2) 0-1

Bishop

The origin of the name of the chess bishop is obscure. It was introduced in the 15th century, taking the move of the courier and placed where the alfil used to be at the set up of the chess pieces on a chessboard. The appearance of the Muslim fil was formless but with two protuberances said to symbolize the elephant from which the piece derives its name. Perhaps these suggest the Bishop's mitre, hence Bishop, the name used in English-speaking countries since the new game gained acceptance. The original move of the bishop was only three squares diagonally. By 1500 it could move to any open square diagonally.



Biyiasas, Peter

Canadian Grandmaster (1978) who later moved to the United States. He has won the Canadian championship twice (1972, 1975). In 1978 he won the World Open. In 1981 Bobby Fischer stayed at Biyiasas's home. They played hundreds of blitz and bullet chess games. Biyiasas got one draw and lost all the rest. He is married to International Master Ruth Haring. He was born in 1950.

Bjelica, Dimitrije

Yugoslav chess journalist and master that may have played the greatest number of games at one time. In 1982 he played 301 games at once, winning 258, drawing 36, and losing 7 in nine hours. He is a former champion of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He has interviewed and filmed every world champion since Botvinnik. He has written over 80 chess books with 190 editions and produced 35 chess videos. He is the founder of the World Children's Chess Olympiad. He was born in 1935.

Blackburne, Joseph Henry

Joseph Henry Blackburne (1841-1924) was an English player of grandmaster strength. He learned the game at age 19. He won the British championship in 1868. His nickname was the Black Death, given to him by a comment in the tournament book of Vienna 1873. He was also known for his temper. After losing to Steinitz in a match, he threw him out of a window. Luckily for Steinitz that they were on the first floor. From 1870 to 1888 he was one of the top 5 chess players in the world. He was once arrested as a spy because he sent chess moves in the mail and it was thought the moves were coded secrets. He tied for first in the British Championship of 1914 at the age of 72.

During a simultaneous exhibition at Cambridge University, the students thought to gain the advantage by placing a bottle of whisky and a glass at each end of the playing oval. In the end he emptied both bottles and won all his games in record time. During the temperance movement in England, he declared that whisky drinking improved one's chess because alcohol cleared the brain and he tried to prove that theory as often as possible. It is estimated he played 100,000 games of chess in his career.

Blackburne - Fleissig, Vienna 1873

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.Qe2 Bc5 6.c3 b5 7.Bc2 d5 8.exd5 Qxd5? (8...Ne7) 9.d4 Bd6 10.Bb3 Qe4 11.Qxe4 Nxe4 12.Bd5 1-0

Blackmar, Armand

Music professor, music publisher, and amateur chess player. He established a music house in New Orleans during the Civil War. He wrote Southern patriotic music such as the Dixie War Song (1861), the Beauregard Manassas quick-step (1861), Southern Marseillaise (1861), and the Bonnie Blue Flag (1862). The bonnie blue flag was the first Confederate flag. He became the major wartime publisher of songs, issuing about half of the songs brought out during the Civil War. However, the city was captured in 1862 and occupied by Union forces. His brother moved to Augusta, Georgia to carry on music publishing for the Confederacy. Blackmar was arrested and imprisoned for publishing Confederacy music such as Bonnie Blue Flag.. The Union soldiers burnt his publishing company to the ground and confiscated all his Confederate States' copyrights. In 1881-1882 he analyzed and published the Blackmar Gambit (1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.f3) in the July 1882 issue of Brentano's Chess. He was born in 1826 and died in 1888.

Blake, Joseph

Tie for 1st in the 1909 British Championship, but lost the play-off. He was British Correspondence Champion in 1922. He was born in 1859 and died in 1951.

Blatny, Pavel

Grandmaster from the Czech Republic. His

FIDE rating is 2533. In 1998, he tied for 1st (with Cyrus Lakdawala) at the American Open. In 2002, he tied for 1st (with Yuri Shulman) at the American Open. In 2003, he tied for 1st (with Atalik and Akobian) at the American Open. He was born in 1968.

Blau, Max

Swiss International Master (1953). Swiss Champion in 1953, 1955, 1956, and 1967. He was born in 1918 and died in 1984.

Bledow, Ludwig

German professor of mathematics (PhD). He founded the first German chess association in 1827. He was the first person to suggest an international chess tournament (in a letter to von der Lasa in 1843). In 1846, he founded of the first German magazine, Deutsche Schachzeitung. He was the founder of the German Pleiades. He was a chess book collector. When he died in 1846, he had over 14,000 volumes of chess books, the largest private chess library in the world. He was born in 1795.

Horowitz – Bledow, Berlin 1837

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.c3 Bb6 5.d4 Qe7 6.d5 Qe7 7.Be2 d6 8.h3 f5 9.Bg5 Nf6 10.Nbd2 O-O 11.Nh4 fxe4 12.Nxe4 Nxe4 13.Bxe7 Bxf2+ 14.Kf1 Ng3 mate 0-1

Blimp

Perhaps the first master chess game played on a blimp occurred on the opening day of the 1932 Pasadena International Chess Congress (won by Alekhine).

On the opening day in August, Isaac Kashdan and Arnold Dake played an exhibition game over Pasadena in a Goodyear blimp called "Volunteer." The blimp had been used during the Olympic games in Los Angeles. The moves were transmitted by radio to the opening luncheon meeting. The game was declared drawn by repetition after 19 moves.

Blind Chess players

In 1950 Sir. T. Thomas was the first blind player to play in a chess Olympiad (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia). Blind player R. Bonham formed the International Braille Association. The first World Blind Correspondence Championship began in 1955 and was won by R. Bonham. James Slagle won the first U.S. Championship for the blind in 1971. The American master Albert Sandrin (1923-) of Chicago participated in the World Chess Championship for the Blind and played all his games from memory, without use of a board. In 1968 the United States had only 25 blind chess players in its Braille Chess Association. The Soviet Union had 150,000 blind players in its Braille Chess Association.

Blindfold Checkers

Blindfold checkers is more difficult than blindfold chess. The greatest number played blindfold simultaneously is 28. The uniformity of checkers makes it harder to reach distinctive positions.

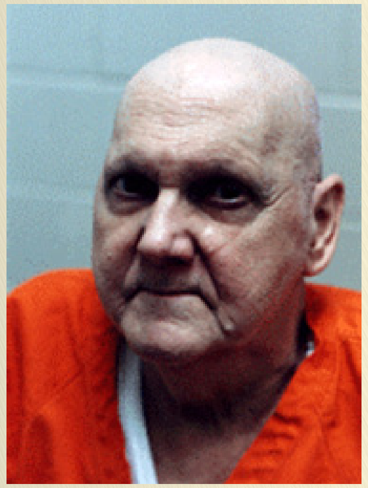
Blindfold Chess

Buzecca, a Muslim, was the first blindfold player in Europe, playing two games blindfold in Florence in 1265. It took 518 years before three games were played blindfold, by Philidor in 1783. One newspaper wrote 'This exertion of Mr. Philidor's abilities appear one of the greatest of which the human memory is susceptible. That record stood for 74 years. In 1857 Louis Paulsen played four games blindfold simultaneously (see simultaneous). In 1930, blindfold chess was once forbidden by law in the Soviet Union because it is considered artistically pointless and harmful to one's health.

Blocker, Calvin

International Master (1982). 12-time Ohio Champion. He was born in 1955.

Bloodgood, Claude



Claude Bloodgood III (1937-2001) was an active chess player, chess organizer and rating statistician for the Virgina State Chess Federation in the 1960s. He was sentenced to die in Virginia after he murdered his mother in 1969. The sentence was commuted to life in prison. While in prison, he played chess almost every day. He played thousands of correspondence games (free postage for those on Death Row) and thousands of games with his fellow inmates. At one point, he had 1,200 postal games going at the same time. In 1973, he played in the Virginia State Championship wearing manacles. In 1974, he received a furlough to play in a chess tournament outside the prison. He escaped by overpowering his corrections officer, but was captured a few days later. That ended furloughs for chess players. In 1996, his USCF chess rating rose to 2702, making him the second highest rated player in the country. He was also the 3rd most active chess player in the nation, with over 1,700 games to his credit. His rating was due to the closed pool ratings inflation, as he won almost every rated game he played against other prisoners, many rated as masters due to their provisional rating.

Blumenfeld, Beniamin

Beniamin Blumenfeld (1884-1947) was born in Volkovisk, Russia who invented the Blumenfeld Counter Gambit (1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nf3 b5). He became a student of chess psychology and received a doctorate for a thesis on the nature of blunders in chess. He died in Moscow in 1947.

Blumenfeld – NN, Russia

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Nxd4 Bc5 5.Be3 Qf6 6.Nb5 Bxe3 7.fxe3 Qd8 8.Qg4 g6 9.Qf4 d6 10.Bc4 Ne5 11.O-O Be6 12.Bxe6 fxe6 13.N1c3 Kd7?! (13... Ne7) 14.Rad1 Kc8? (14...Ke7) 15.Qxe5! (15...dxe5 16.Rxd8+ Kxd8 17.Rf8+ Kd7 18.Rxa8) 1-0

Blumin, Boris

Boris Blumin (1907-1998) won the Montreal City Championship in 1933, 1934, 1936, 1937, and 1939. Canadian Chess Champion in 1936 and 1937. He moved to New York in 1939.

Bobotsov, Milko

First Bulgarian to be awarded the title of International Grandmaster (1961). He was Bulgarian champion in 1958. He played in 8 Bulgarian Chess Olympiads. He was born in 1931.

Saborido - Bobotsov, Bulgaria 1969

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 O-O 5.Be3 d6 6.f3 Nc6 7.Nge2 a6 8.Qd2 Rb8 9.g4 Re8 10.O-O-O b5 11.Ng3 e5 12.Nce2 Nxd4 13.Nxd4 exd4 14.Bxd4 Be6 15.Nf5 Bxf5 16.gxf5 c5 17.Be3 bxc4 18.fxg6 hxg6 19.Bxc4 d5 20.exd5 Nd7 21.b3 Qf6 22.Bf4??

(22.Rde1) 22...Qa1+ (23.Kc2 Qxa2 24.Kc1 Qa1+ 25.Kc1 Qa3+ 26.Kb1 Rxb3+ 27.Bxb3 Qa1+ 28.Kc2 Qb2+ 29.Kd3 Qxb3+ 30.Qc3 Qxc3 mate) 0-1

Boden, Samuel

Samuel Boden (1826-1882) was an English chess player. In 1858, Paul Morphy declared that Boden was the strongest of all English players. Against Morphy, he won 1 game, drew 4 games, and lost 6 games. From 1858 to 1873, he edited a chess column for The Field. He worked for the railway company and was an amateur painter and art critic. He died of typhoid fever.

Schulder – Boden, London 1853

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c3 f5 4.Bc4 Nf6 5.d4 fxe4 6.dxe5 exf3 7.exf6 Qxf6 8.gxf3 Nc6 9.f4 Bd7 10.Be3 O-O-O 11.Nd2 Re8 12.Qf3 Bf5 13.O-O-O d5 14.Bxd5 Qxc3+ 15.bxc3 Ba3 mate 0-1

Boensch, Uwe

German Grandmaster (1986), born in East Germany. He is the headmaster of the FIDE Trainer Academy. He was born in 1958.

Boey, Josef

Belgian International Master (1973) and Correspondence Grandmaster (1975). He took 2nd place in the 7th World Correspondence Championship, 1972-1975. In the 8th World Correspondence Championship, 1975-1980, he placed 11th-12th. He did not play in the 9th World Correspondence Championship, but took 7th place in the 10th World Correspondence Championship, 1978-1984. He was born in 1934.

Bogart, Humphrey

Before becoming a movie star, Humphrey Bogart (1900-1957) hustled strangers at 5-minute chess for 50 cents a game in chess parlors in New York Times Square during the 1920s and 1930s. During the 1930s depression, Bogart, Reshevsky, and Denker were in adjacent department store windows playing passerbys for dimes. In 1943 the FBI prevented him from playing postal chess, thinking the chess notation were secret codes. He was a USCF tournament director and active in the California State Chess Association. He once drew a game against Reshevsky in a simultaneous exhibition. He made 75 films and chess appears in several of his movies. He and his wife, Lauren Bacall, appeared on the cover of Chess Review in 1945 playing chess with Charles Boyer. Bogart rated his friends according to their ability to play chess.

Bogdanovic, Rajko

International Master (1963) from Bosnia. He played in 10 Yugoslav championships. His occupation was journalist and radio reporter. He was born in 1931.

Bogdanovski, Vlatko

Grandmaster from Macedonia. His FIDE rating is 2443. He was born in 1964.

Bogoljubow, Efim

Efim Bogoljubow (1889-1952) was a Grandmaster (1951), born in Kiev, who once spent over two hours over his 24th move against Steiner, Berlin 1928, and then chose a move that lost a piece. In 1928 he defeated Max Euwe in a match in the Netherlands (won 3, lost 2, drew 5). The match was for the title of FIDE champion, so Bogoljubow was the first FIDE world champion. This was stated in the minutes of the FIDE's 5th chess congress at The Hague in 1928. He played Alexander Alekhine in 1929 and 1934 for the World Chess Championship and lost both matches by a wide margin. His most famous statement was "When I'm White I win because I'm White. When I'm Black I win because I'm Bogoljubow." He died in Triberg, Germany after concluding a simultaneous chess exhibition. He was USSR Champion in 1924 and 1925. He left the USSR in 1925 and settled in Germany. He renounced his USSR citizenship in 1926 and became a German citizen in 1927. He was then denounced as a political renegade in the Soviet Union. He won the German championship in 1925, 1931, 1933, and 1949.

Bogoljubow – Meister, France 1951

1.e4 d6 2.Nf3 Nd7 3.Bc4 g6 4.Bxf7+ Kxf7 5.Ng5+ Kf6 6.Qf3+ 1-0

Bogoljubow - Prokes, Baden 1922

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 Ng4 4.e4 h5 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Nh3 d6 7.Bg5 Qd7 8.exd6 Bxd6 9.Be2 f6 10.Bf4 Nce5 11.f3 Nh6 12.Be3 Qf7 13.Nf4 Nxc4? (13...O-O) 14.Qa4+ (and 15.Qxc4) 1-0

Bogatirchuk, Feodor

Feodor Bogatirchuk (1892-1984) was a Russian International Master (1954) from Kiev who emigrated from the USSR to Canada in 1949 and was the first persona non grata in Soviet chess. In 1912, he tied for 2nd in the championship of Czarist Russia. He was the author of the first chess book in Ukrainian in 1926. He won the USSR championship in 1927 (tied with Pyotr Romanovsky). He played in 6 Russian championships. He was a medical doctor and professor of radiological anatomy. During World War II he was head of the Ukrainian Red Cross. He was nominated by Canada for the Grandmaster title, but the Soviet representatives to FIDE protested this title, which he never received but deserved.

Boi Paolo

Paolo Boi (1528-1598) was one of the leading players of the 16th century. In 1549 he defeated Pope Paul III (1468-1549) in a chess match. The Pope offered to make him cardinal which he refused. Pope Pius V (1504-1572) also offered to make him a cardinal. In 1574 Boi defeated Ruy Lopez de Segura (1530-1580) at the court of King Philip II (1527-1598) of Spain. The King showered him with great rewards including an official appointment in Sicily that paid 500 crowns (scudi) a year. Boi served King Philip as a military officer. In 1576 he was taken prisoner and sold as a slave to a Turk. He played chess for his master that brought in a lot of money. He later gained his freedom back. Several sources say that he was poisoned by his servant for the sake of his money in Naples in 1598. Other sources say he caught a cold when hunting and died as a result of it.

Bolbochan, Jacobo

Jacobo Bolbochan (1906-1984) was a former

Argentine chess champion (1932 and 1933) who became an International Master in 1965 at the age of 59. Brother of Julio Bolbochan.

Bolbochan, Julio

Julio Bolbochan (1920-1996) was an Argentine Grandmaster who received the title in 1977 at the age of 57. He was Argentina champion in 1946 and 1948. He played on 7 Argentine Chess Olympiad teams. Brother of Jacobo Bolbochan.

Bond - Bolbochan, Los Angeles 1991

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Be2 e6 7.Be3 Be7 8.Qd3 Nbd7 9.Nf3 b5 10.b4 Bb7 11.O-O-O (11.a4) 11...Rc8 12.h3 Qc7 13.Kb2 O-O 14.g4 Nb6 15.Bxb6 Qxb6 16.a3 Rxc3 17.Qxc3 Nxe4 18.Qb3 Bf6+ 19.Kc1 Nc3 (20.Rd2 Qb6 21.Re1 Nxe2+ 22.R1xe2 Qxf3) 0-1

Boleslavsky, Isaac (1919-1977)

Isaac Boleslavsky (1919-1977) was a Soviet International Grandmaster (1950). He was a Candidate in 1950 (tied for first) and 1953 (10th-11th). He was Bronstein second in 1951. He was Smyslov's second in 1956. He was Petrosian's second in 1963, 1966, and 1969. He played in 11 USSR Championships. His daughter married Grandmaster David Bronstein.

Boleslavsky – Lilienthal, Moscow, 1941

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d5 3.Nxe5 Qe7 4.d4 f6 5.Nd3 dxe4 6.Nf4 Qf7 7.Nd2 Bf5 8.g4 Bg6 9.Bc4 Qd7 10.Qe2 Qxd4 11.Ne6 Qb6 12.Nxe4 Nd7 13.Bf4 Ne5 14.O-O-O Bf7 15.N4g5 fxg5 16.Bxe5 Bxe6 17.Bxc7 1-0

Bologan, Viorel

Grandmaster (1991) from Moldavia, currently living in Germany. In 2003, he won the Aeroflot Open in Moscow and the Dortmund supertournament. He graduated from Moscow Physical Culture and Sports Institute with a PhD. His doctoral thesis was entitled, "Structure of Special Preparation of High-Level Chess Players." He won the New York Open in 1997. He was born in 1971.

Bonar Law, Andrew

Andrew Bonar Law (1858-1923) was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in 1922 and 1923. He was a strong chess player. He described chess as a cold bath for the mind.

Bonar Law – Harley, London 1920

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Nf6 4. O-O Nxe4 5. d4 exd4 6. Nxd4 Nd6 7. Re1+ Be7 8. Qg4 Nxd4 9. Qxd4 Nxb5 10. Qxg7 Rf8 11. Bh6 d5 12. Qxf8+ Kd7 13. Qxf7 Kd6 14. Rxe7 1-0

Boncourt, M

M. Boncourt (1770-1845) was a strong French master who drew a match with Szen in 1835. For a time, he was the hidden operator in Maelzel's The Turk automaton. He almost revealed how The Turk worked when he sneezed during a game. This prompted Maelzel to install a noisy spring to cover up any future coughs and sneezes.

Bondarevsky, Igor

Igor Bondarevsky (1913-1979) was a Soviet Grandmaster (1950) and Correspondence Grandmaster (1961). He played in the USSR championship 9 times, sharing 1st with Lilienthal in the 1940 championship. He tied for 6th in the 1948 Saltsjobaden Interzonal, becoming a Candidate. However, he withdrew from the Candidate's tournament before it started. He was Spassky's trainer in 1961 and his second in 1966 and 1969. He was an economist.

Sliwa – Bondarevsky, Hastings 1960

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Be7 4.Nf3 Nf6 5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 O-O 7.cxd5 Nxd5 8.Bxe7 Qxe7 9.Qb3 Nxc3 10.Qxc3 b6 11.Rc1 Ba6 12.g3 Nd7 13.Bg2 Rac8 14.Nd2 c5 15.Qa3 cxd4 16.Rxc8 Rxc8 17.b4 Qxb4 0-1

Bonin, Jay

International Master (1985) who has won the New York State Championship, the Manhattan Chess Club Championship, and the Marshall Chess Club Championship, all in the same year (1997). He was born in 1955.

Bezviner - Bonin, New York 1992

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 O-O 6.Be3 c5 7.dxc5 dxc5 8.Qxd8 Rxd8 9.Bxc5 Nc6 10.Nge2 Nd7 11.Be3 Nde5 12.Nf4 Nb4 13.Rc1 Be6 14.a3 Nbd3+ 15.Nxd3 Nxd3+ 16.Bxd3 Rxd3 17.Nd1 Bxb2 18.Rb1 Bxa3 19.Rxb7 Bxc4 20.Bxa7? (20.Rxa7) 20...Rxa7 (21.Rxa7 Bb4+ 22.Kf2 Bc5+ and 23...Bxa7) 0-1

Bonner, Gerald

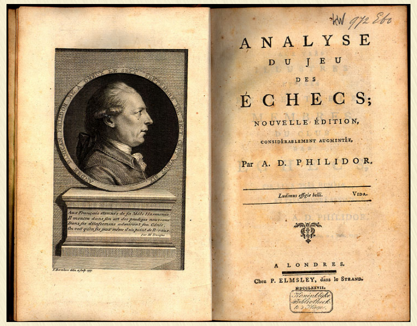
Scottish Champion in 1967, 1970, and 1972. He was born in 1941.

Bonus Socius (Good Companion)

A manuscript written around 1275 by Nicholas de St. Nicholai of Lombardy, Italy. It contains a collection of chess problems. It is the first large collection of older chess problems. It was the first European manuscript that used coordinate notation.

Book, chess

The oldest European book on chess is "Juegos Axedrez, dados y tablas," written in the 13th century. The first hardback book dealing with chess, Dass Goldin Spil, was published in Augsburg in 1472. The first chess book printed in Russia was a translation of Benjamin Franklin's Morals of Chess, published in St. Petersburg in 1791. The title was Pravila dlia Shashechnoi Igry (Rules for the Game of Chess). However, the title used the word for checkers instead of the word for chess (shakmatnoi). The first book to explain chess strategy was L'Analyze des Eschecs, by Philidor in 1749. It went through more than 100 editions in ten languages. The first chess book published in America was Chess Made Easy by James Humphreys, printed in Philadelphia in 1802. This was just a reprint of Philidor's book published in 1796. The first original American book was The Elements of Chess, published in Boston in 1805. The first chess book entirely devoted to the analysis of a single opening, Analysis of the Muzio Gambit by Kassin and Cochrane, was published in India in 1829. A book was published in German with the title, Advice to Spectators at Chess Tournaments. All the pages were blank except the last. On the last page were two words, Halt's Maul, keep your mouth shut. Perhaps the best selling chess book is CHESS MADE EASY by Cecil Purdy and Peter Koshnitsky. First published in 1942, by its 26th edition in 2010, it had sold over 500,000 copies.


ANALYSE
DU JEU
DES
ÉCHECS;
NOUVELLE ÉDITION,
CONSIDÉRABLEMENT AUGMENTÉE,
Par A. D. PHILIDOR.
Ludimus effigie belli. VIDA.
A LONDRES.
Chez P. ELMSLEY, dans le STRAND.
MDCCLXXVII.

Book, Eero Einar

Eero Book (1910-1990) was a Finnish International Master (1950) and engineer. He won the Finnish national championship six times (1931, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1945-46, and 1963) and won the Nordic Championship in 1947. He was given the title Emeritus Grandmaster in 1984.

Book – Heidenheimo, Helsinki 1925

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Bc4 Nxe4 4.Qh5 Ng5 5.d4 Ne6 6.d5 g6 7.dxe6 gxh5 8.exf7+ Ke7 9.Bg5+ Kd6 10.O-O-O+ Kc5 11.Rd5+ Kxc4 12.b3+ Kb4 13.Rb5+ Ka3 14.Nb1+ Kxa2 15.Ra5+ Ba3+ 16.Rxa3 mate 1-0

Borisenko, Georgi

Ukranian Correspondence Grandmaster (1965). He played in eight Soviet championships. He took 2nd place (behind Zagorovsky) in the 4th World Correspondence Championship, 1962-1965. In 1966 he was awarded the Correspondence Grandmaster title. He was born in 1922.

Borisenko – Bertholdt, Leningrad 1960

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Nf3 O-O 5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 c5 7.e3 cxd4 8.Nxd4 Nc6 9.Bd3 d5 10.cxd5 exd5 11.O-O Bxc3 12.bxc3 Ne5 13.Rb1 b6 14.Bb5 Bd7 15.f4 Neg4 16.Re1 Re8 17.Qf3 g5 18.fxg5 Ne4 19.g6 f6 20.h3 Nd2 21.Qxd5+ 1-0

Borochow, Henry

Henry Borochow (1898-?) was a U.S. Master Emeritus. He won the California State Championship in 1930 and 1931. In 1932, he took 6th in the Pasadena International Tournament (won by Alekhine). He won the Western Championship. He was a Vice President of the U.S. Chess Federation.

Borochow – Fine, Pasadena 1932

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 Nc6 4.c4 Nb6 5.d5 Nxe5 6.c5 Nbc4 7.f4 e6 8.Qd4 Qh4+ 9.g3 Qh6 10.Nc3 exd5 11.fxe5 1-0

Bosnia

In 1993, a person was shot and killed while playing a chess game in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the first to die from sniper fire while playing chess. The first chess championship of Bosnia-Herzegovina was held in 1994, won by Rade Milovanovic. In 1996 a chess match was held to help raise funds to assist in clearing Bosnia of leftover landmines. The match was staged between two Norwegian Grandmasters (Agdestein and Gausel) and two Bosnian Grandmasters (Sokolov and Nikolic). The match ended in a draw.

Botsari, Anna-Maria

Woman Grandmaster from Greece. Her FIDE rating is 2297. She once held the record of most opponents in consecutive chess games. In 2001, she played 1,102 consecutive games against different opponents, with 1,094 wins and 7 draws. The event has at Kalavryta, Greece. In 2004, she tied for 1st in the Greek Women's championship. She was born in 1972.

Botterill, George

British International Master (1978). Welsh Champion in 1973 and 1974. British champion in 1974 and 1977. He was born in 1949.

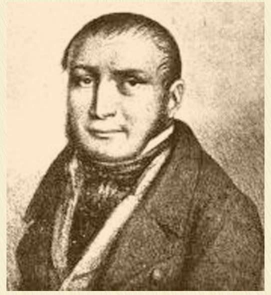
Botvinnik, Mikhail

Former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik (1911-1995) was the only man to win the title three times. He played every world champion of the 20th century and the early trainer of Karpov and Kasparov. He never played a "friendly" or leisure game of chess in his life. He lost only one game on time in his life. Against Smyslov in 1958, he forgot about his clock and lost the game on time in a won endgame. He had 3 minutes to make two moves, but failed to make his moves on time. In 1976, every Soviet grandmaster was asked by the Soviet government to sign a letter condemning Viktor Korchnoi as a "traitor" after Korchnoi defected. Only Botvinnik and Spassky openly refused to sign the letter. Botvinnik played more world chess champions than any other player. He played Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, Euwe, Smyslov, Tal, Petrosian, Spassky, and Fischer. He also gave lessons to Karpov and Kasparov.

Bourdonnais – McDonnell Match

Between June and October 1834, Louis-Charles Mahe de La Bourdonnais (1795-1840) of France and Alexander McDonnell (1798-1835) of Ireland played 85 games (6 matches), the largest number of games ever played successively in match conditions. Neither knew a word of the other's language, and the only word they exchanges was "check." La Bourdonnais spent his time spitting, cursing, singing, and laughing. McDonnell spent up to two hours to make a single move. Some of the games lasted over 7 hours to complete. La Bourdonnais won 45 games, lost 27, and drew 13.

Bourdonnais, Louis-Charles Mahe de La



Louis-Charles Mahe de La Bourdonnais (1795-1840) was a French master and strongest chess player of his time. He learned chess in Paris in 1814 while attending school. He was undisputed champion of France in the 1820s. In 1834 he played a series of matches with England's strongest player, Alexander McDonnell, and won. In 1836 he became editor of the world's first chess magazine, Le Palamede. He died in London and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery and was buried near McDonnell.

Jouy – Bourdonnais, Paris 1836

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.Bc4 g4 5.Ne5 Qh4+ 6.Kf1 f3 7.Nxf7 Nc6 8.d4 Bg7 9.c3 Nf6 10.Nxh8 d5 11.exd5 Ne4 12.Qe1 g3 13.Bd3 fxg2+ 14.Kxg2 Bh3+ 15.Kg1 Nxd4 16.Qxe4+ Qxe4 17.Bxe4 Ne2 mate 0-1

Boutteville, Cesar

Born in Vietnam in 1917, he was French Champion 6 times (1945, 1950, 1954, 1955, 1959, and 1967).

Bouwmeester, Hans

Dutch International Master (1954) and mathematics teacher. He was appointed the first official coach of the Royal Dutch Chess Federation. From 1956 to 1968, he was editor of Losbladige Schaakberichten. He came in 2nd place in the 1957 and 1967 Dutch Championships. He later became a Grandmaster in Correspondence Chess. He was born n 1929.

Donner – Bouwmeester, Amsterdam 1948

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Be2 e5 7.Nb3 Be7 8.f4 O-O 9.f5 Qb6 10.Bg5 Nxe4 0-1

Bouaziz, Slim

First Grandmaster from Tunisia and first Grandmaster from Africa. His FIDE rating is 2341. In 1985, he took last place in the Tunis Interzonal. He withdrew after 6 rounds. He drew one game and lost the rest. In 1987, he took 17th out of 18 in the Szirak Interzonal. He was born in 1950.

Brady, Frank

First editor of Chess Life magazine and business manager of the US Chess Federation. Author of Profile of a Prodigy and Endgame. Editor and publisher of Chessworld magazine. He has a PhD in Communications from NYU.

Brekke, Jacob

Norwegian Champion in 1919, 1920, 1923, and 1925.

Breyer, Gyula (Julius)

Gyula Breyer (1893-1921) was a Hungarian of Grandmaster strength, he set a new blindfold record of 25 opponents (won 15, drew 7, lost 3) in 1921 in Berlin. He was one of the pioneering leaders of hypermodern chess. He was the Hungarian champion in 1912. He died of a heart attack at the age of 28.

Breyer - Ballai, Pistyan 1912

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 f5 4.d4 fxe4 5.Nxe5 Nf6 6.Bc4 d5 7.Nxd5 Nxd5 8.Qh5+ g6 9.Nxg6 hxg6? (9... Nf6) 10.Qxg6+ Kd7 11.Bxd5 Qe8 12.Bf7 Qe7 13.Bg5 Ne5 14.Qf5+ (14...Kc6 15.Qxe4+ and 16.Bxe7) 1-0.

Bridge

Chess masters who are/were also strong bridge players include Gerald Abrahams, James Aitken, Hugh Alexander, Mary Bain, Arthur Bisguier, Efim Bogoljubov, Wolfgang Heidenfeld, Charles Kalme, Emanuel Lasker, Irena Levitina, Tony Miles, Rossetto, Gideon Stahlberg, and Simon Webb.

Brinck-Claussen, Bjorn

Nordic Champion in 1963. Danish Champion in 1966, 1970, and 1977. He was born in 1942.

Brinckmann, Alfred

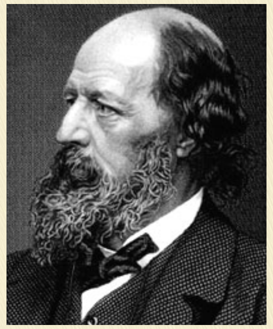
Alfred Brinckmann (1891-1967) was a German International Master (1953). He authored several chess tournament books.

Brinckmann – Preusse, Germany 1927

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nf6 5.Ng3 e5 6.Nf3 exd4 7.Nxd4 Bc5 8.Qe2+ Be7 9.Be3 O-O 10.O-O-O Qc7 11.Ndf5 Be6 12.Nxe7+ Qxe7 13.Bg5 h6 14.Nf5 Qb4 15.Rd4 Qc5 16.Nxh6+ gxh6 17.Bxf6 Qf5 18.Qf3 1-0

British Chess Association

The British Chess Association (BCA) was the first national body to promote chess. It was founded in 1884 by Wordsworth Donisthorpe (1847-1914). Winston Churchill's father, Lord Randolph Churchill (1849-1895), was elected Vice President of the BCA in 1885. Another active member was John Ruskin (1819-1900), art critic an social critic. The President was the poet Lord Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892). This organization soon failed after several years and reorganized as the British Chess Federation (BCF) in 1904. An earlier organization of the British Chess Association had its first championship in November, 1866. This was considered the first British Chess Championship. It was won by Cecil Valentine De Vere. In 1857, there was a British Chess Association Congress in Manchester, won by Johann Loewenthal. The 1862 BCA membership included 30 of British strongest players. In 2004, the BCF was replaced by the English Chess Federation (ECF).



British Chess Federation

The British Chess Federation (BCF) was founded on May 7, 1904. It was the governing body of chess in England from 1904 until 2005. In 2006, it was renamed the English Chess Federation. The first BCF champion was William Ewart Napier.

British Chess Magazine

First chess magazine to complete 100 years of continuous publication (1881 to 1981). It began as a monthly chess magazine in October, 1872 called Huddersfield College Magazine. On January 1, 1881 it became the British Chess Magazine.

Broadbent, Reginald

Reginald Broadbent (1906-?) took 1st place in the British Championship in 1947 (lost the play-off) 1948, and 1950.

Brodsky, Michail

Grandmaster from the Ukraine. His FIDE rating is 2554. He was born in 1969.

Bronstein, David

David Bronstein (1924-2006) was a Grandmaster (1950) and winner of the first Interzonal in 1948 at Saltsjobaden who survived an assassination attack during the tournament. On the last day Bronstein was playing Tartakover. Suddenly, a Lithuanian made a lunge at Bronstein to kill him. Several spectators grabbed him. He wanted to murder all Russians because he claimed the Russians were responsible for sending his sister to Siberia and murdering her. Bronstein won the game and the Interzonal with a 13.5-5.5 score. First place prize for the first interzonal was $550. He wrote a classic book covering the 1953 Candidates Tournament in Zurich. Many consider this the greatest chess book ever written. Bronstein married Grandmaster Isaac Boleslavksy's daughter. In 1951 he tied the world championship match 12-12 with Botvinnik. A tie match meant that the world champion would retain his title. Thus, Bronstein became the man who came the closest to the world championship without winning it. He played in 20 USSR championships.

Bronstein - Tomic, Vinkovci 1970

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 g6 4.c3 Qb6 5.Ba4 Bg7 6.O-O e5 7.Na3 Nge7 8.b4 cxb4 9.Nc4 Qc5 10.d3 bxc3 11.Rb1 c2 (11...Nd4) 12.Qxc2 Nd4? (12...a6) 13.Nxd4 (13...Qxd4 14.Be3; 13...exd4 14.Ba3 Qh5 15.Nd6+) 1-0

Bronstein – I. Zaitsev, USSR 1969

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 d5 4.exd5 Nf6 5.Bc4 Nxd5 6.O-O Be6 7.Bb3 Bd6 8.c4 Ne7 9.d4 Ng6 10.c5 Be7 11.Bxe6 fxe6 12.Re1 O-O 13.Rxe6 Bxc5? 14.Qb3 Bxd4+ 15.Nxd4 Qxd4+ 16.Be3! 1-0

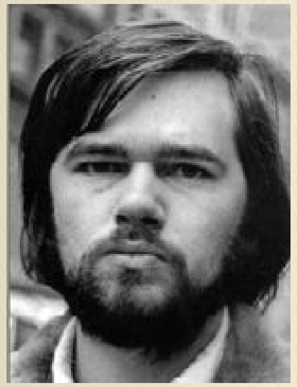
Bronstein, David

David Bronstein was the original name of Leon Trotsky (1879-1940), Russian revolutionary. He was the commissar for war who created the Red Army and came to power with Lenin. He spent much of his time during World War I playing chess in Vienna's Cafe Central. His main opponent was Baron Rothchild. He and Lenin played chess together a great deal.

Brother-Sister

The first brother-sister to tie for first place in a tournament was Harold and Bernadette Reddik in Chicago in 1982.

Browne, Walter Shawn



Six-time U.S. chess champion (1974, 1975, 1977, 1980, 1981, and 1983). He became a Grandmaster in 1970 while representing Australia (he was born in Australia and raised in New York). He is the founder of the World Blitz Chess Association (WBCA). He was inducted in the US Hall of Fame in 2003. In 1966 he won the US Junior Championship. He has won the National Open 11 times and the American Open 8 times (from 1971 to 1997). He won the first World Open, held in New York, in 1973. In 1964 he won the New York State Junior Championship with a perfect 5-0 score. In 1966 he won the first U.S. Junior Championship. In 1969 he won the Australian championship. In a Canadian tournament in 1971, one of Browne's opponents tried to fluster him in a time-pressure scramble by banging an extra Queen down on the side of the board. The opponent's pawn was about to make it to the 8th rank and get promoted to a Queen. Browne picked up the extra Queen and hurled it across the tournament room. Browne learned the game at age 8. He made master at age 14. He dropped out of high school (Erasmus High) to play chess and poker. His wife, Racquel, is a clinical psychologist from Argentina. In 2005, he won the US Senior Open in Las Vegas. He was born in 1949.

Browne - Polstein, Atlantic City 1972

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Bf5 5.Ng3 Bg6 6.N1e2 e5 7.dxe5 Qa5+ 8.Bd2 Qxe5 9.Bc3 Qc7 10.Qd2 f6 11.O-O-O Ne7 12.Nf4 Bf7 13.Qe3 Nd7 (13...Qb6) 14.Nf5 Ne5? 15.Bxe5 (15...fxe5 or 15...Qxd5 16.Nd6+; 15...Nxf5 16.Bxc7+ Nxe3 17.fxe3 Bxa2 18.b3) 1-0

V. Bhat – Browne, San Francisco 2000

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bb5+ Bd7 4.Bxd7+ Nxd7 5.O-O Ngf6 6.Qe2 e6 7.b3 Be7 8.Bb2 O-O 9.c4 a6 10.d4 cxd4 11.Nxd4 Re8 12.Nc3 Qa5 13.Rad1 Rac8 14.Kh1 Bf8 15.f4 Qh5 16.Qe3 Qxh2+ 0-1

Bruce, Ronald MacKay

Ronald MacKay Bruce (1903-1991) is the only player to have played two world champions in a tournament on the same day. In the Plymouth 1938 tournament he played world champion Alexander Alekhine in the morning and world woman champion Vera Menchik in the afternoon for rounds 2 and 3 of this 7-round event played in 6 days. He lost both games and took last place at Plymouth. Bruce won the Plymouth Chess Club championship 35 times between 1928 and 1968.

Bruce, Rowena

Rowena Bruce (1919-1999) is the only player to have played two world champions in a tournament on the same day. In the Plymouth 1938 tournament she played world woman champion Menchik in the morning and world champion Alekhine in the afternoon for rounds 2 and 3. She has won the British Ladies' Championship 11 times, from 1937 to 1969. She was the World Girls' Champion in the 1920s (Rowena Dew).

Bruehl, Hans (John) Moritz von

Hans (John) Moritz von Bruehl was born on December 19, 1736 in Wiederau, Germany. He was Minister of Saxony in Germany and Ambassador to England, and lived in London. He was one of the strongest players of the London chess club. He gave support to Philidor. He was a count. In 1782, at the Parsloe's, Philidor drew with Bruehl and defeated Dr. Thomas Bowdler blindfolded, simultaneously. Philidor played several blindfold games against Bruehl throughout the years. In 1788, Bruehl defeated Cotter and lost to General H. S. Conway in two chess matches in London. In 1795, Philidor published a third edition of his chess book, L'analyse du jeu des Eschecs, and dedicated it to his friend and chess patron, Count Bruehl. The count was also interested in music (a patron of musicians) and astronomy (he built his own observatory). He was a colonel in the French service. He died in London on June 9, 1809.

Brunner, Lucas

First Swiss Grandmaster. His FIDE rating is 2480. He was born in 1967.

Trachsel - Brunner, Bern 1993

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.e3 Bb4 5.Qc2 O-O 6.Nd5 Re8 7.Be2 e4 8.Ng1 Bd6 9.a3 Nxd5 10.cxd5 Qg5 11.g3 Qxd5 12.f3? (12.Bc4) 12...Nd4 13.exd4 exf3 (14.Nxf3 Qxf3) 0-1

Brustman, Agnieszka

Women's Grandmaster (1985). European Junior Women's Champion in 1980. World Junior Women's Champion in 1982. She was born in 1962.

Bruzon, Lazaro

Cuba's youngest grandmaster and the 2000 World Junior Chess Champion. In 1999, he became a grandmaster 32 days after becoming an International Master. He was eliminated in the first round in the 2004 Tripoli FIDE World Championship. He won the Cuban Championship in 2004 and 2005. He was born in 1982.

Brynell, Stellan

Grandmaster from Sweden. His FIDE rating is 2484. He was born n 1962.

Bryson, Douglas

British Correspondence Champion in 1983, 1984, and 1985. He was born in 1957.

Buchholz Score

The Buchholz Score, used by FIDE, is the sum of the score of each of the opponents of a player. It is used in tiebreaking of chess scores. The idea is that the same score is more valuable if achieved against players with better performances in a given tournament. In the U.S., it is known as the Solkoff Score.

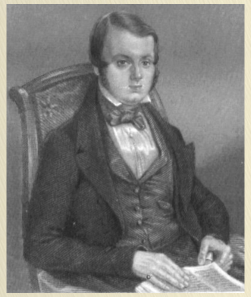
Buck, Charles Francis

Charles Francis Buck (1841-1918) was born in Durrheim, Grand Duch of Baden, Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1852 with his parents, who settled in New Orleans. He was the city attorney of New Orleans from 1880 to 1884. He was a member of Congress from 1895 to 1897. In 1885 he was president of the New Orleans Chess Club and was selected to be the referee in the Zukertort-Steinitz match.

Buck, John N.

John Buck (1906-1983) was Virginia State Champion in 1930. He was the winner of the first Virginia State Championship sponsored by the Virginia Chess Federation (VCF), held in Staunton, Virginia in 1934. He won the Virginia state championship again in 1938. He won the Southern Open Chess Championship in the 1930s. In 1939, he edited and published Your Chess Companion for 1940, written by George Koltanowski. He was a psychologist who developed tests to assess intellectual functioning.

Buckle, Henry Thomas



Henry Thomas Buckle (1821-1862) was an English historian and very strong amateur chess player. In 1848, he may have been the strongest chess player in the world. He was the author of the unfinished 672-page History of Civilization. He was the winner of the first modern chess tournament, the Ries Divan knockout tourney of 1849. He studied 19 languages (he could speak seven languages and read twelve languages). He had a library of over 22,000 books. He died of typhoid fever in Damascus at the age of 40. His last words were, "My book, my book. I shall never finish my book."

Buckle - Unknown, London 1840

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Nc3 e5 4.Bc4 Nc6 5.d3 Nge7 6.Bg5 Bg4 7.Nd5 Nd4 8.Nxe5 Bxd1?? (8...dxe5) 9.Nf6+ gxf6 10.Bxf7 mate 1-0

Bukic, Enver (1937-)

Yugoslav Grandmaster (1976). In 1975, he tied for 1st place at the Kostic Memorial in Vrsac.Bukic –

Damjanovic, Skopje 1967

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Bb7 5.Bg2 Be7 6.Nc3 Ne4 7.Bd2 O-O 8.d5 f5 9.Qc2 Bf6 10.Nxe4 fxe4 11.Qxe4 exd5 12.Qc2 Re8 13.O-O a5 14.cxd5 Rxe2 15.Rfe1 Rxe1+ 16.Rxe1 d6 17.Ng5 Bxg5 18.Bxg5 Qxg5 19.Qxc7 Nd7 20.Qxd7 1-0

Bundesliga

German national team chess tournament. It is the strongest team championship in the world. Grandmasters from around the world are recruited to play in these team events and paid as much as $50,000.

Buoncompagni (Boncompagni), Giacomo

Giacomo Buoncompagni (1548-1612) was Duke of Sora and Arce, and leading patron of chess in the 17th century. He was the illegitimate son of Pope Gregory XIII (Ugo Buoncompagni of Bologna). It was Pope Gregory who adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1582. Most of the great players of the period (such as Ruy Lopez and Polerio) played in his palace and were liberally rewarded for doing so. The King of Spain appointed Giacomo general in his army. Giacomo was made a cardinal and his father tried to make him king of Ireland.

Burger, Karl

Karl Burger (1933-2000) was an International Master (with two GM norms) who took last place in the 1969 U.S. Chess Championship, with 4 draws and 7 losses. He was a medical doctor and a former chess teacher to Bobby Fischer at the Manhattan Chess Club. He played chess in over 20 countries and 47 of the 50 states. In 1993 he won the Georgia State Championship.

Burger – Suttles, New York 1965

1.e4 d6 2.d4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.f4 Nf6 5.Nf3 c5 6.Bb5+ Bd7 7.e5 Ng4 8.e6 fxe6 9.Ng5 Bxb5 10.Qxg4 Bd7 11.Nxh7 Kf7 12.Ng5+ Kg8 13.Nxe6 cxd4 14.Qxg6 Bxe6 15.Qxe6+ Kf8 16.Ne4 1-0

Burgess, Graham (1968-)

FIDE master. In 1994, he set a world record for playing marathon blitz chess. He played 500 games in three days. He was born in 1968.

Burma (Myanmar)

Chess arrived in Burman in the 8th century via the kingdoms of Arakan and Mon. The game was perceived as a quasi-religious game symbolizing the battle between good and evil. Burmese chess (sittuyin) was played in the royal courts during the Pagan period (1044-1287). The Myanmar Chess Federation joined FIDE in 1990.

Burmakin, Vladimir

Grandmaster from Russia. His FIDE rating is 2590. He was born in 1967.

Burn, Amos

Amos Burn (1848-1925) was one of the world's top ten chess players between 1886 and 1912. He was a cotton broker and a sugar broker from Liverpool and remained an amateur chess player. He started his international chess career at the late age of 37. He edited a chess column in The Field from 1913 to 1925. He was a member of the Liverpool Chess Club from 1867 to 1925, serving as its president for many years. His nickname was Bulldog or "The Highwayman." In 1871, he tied for 1st in the British Championship, but lost the play-off to Wisker. He was analyzing a chess game for his chess column when he died of a stroke.

Burn – Owen, Liverpool 1874

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Be3 Bg7 5.Be2 O-O 6.h4 Nc6 7.h5 e5 8.hxg6 fxg6 9.Nf3 Ng4 10.Bc4+ Kh8 11.Ng5 Bh6 12.Qxg4 Bxg4 13.Rxh6 Kg7 14.Rxh7+ 1-0

NN – Burn, England 1866

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nge7 4.c3 d5 5.Nxe5 dxe4 6.Qa4 Qd5 7.f4 Bd7 8.Nxd7 Kxd7 9.O-O Nf5 10.b4 a5 11.Kh1 axb4 12.Bxc6+ bxc6 13.Qxa8 Bc5 14.Qxh8 Ng3+ 15.hxg3 Qh5 mate 0-1

Butnorius, Algimantas

International Master (1983) from Lithuania. He was born in 1946.

Bykhovsky, Avigdor (1955-)

Russian Grandmaster. His FIDE rating is 2457. He was born in 1955.

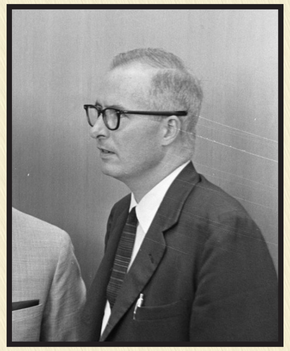
Bykova, Yelizavyeta

Yelizavyeta Bykova (1911-1989) was Women's World Champion from 1953 to 1956, and from 1958 to 1962. From 1956 to 1958 she lost her title to Olga Rubtsova. In 1962 she lost her title to Nona Gaprindashvili. She was USSR Women's champion in 1947, 1948, and 1950. She earned the Women's Grandmaster title in 1976.

Byrne, Donald

Donald Byrne (1930-1976) was winner of the 1953 US Open. He was on three US Olympiad teams (1962, 1964, 1968). He was an associate professor of English at Penn State University. He was inducted in the US Chess Hall of Fame in 2003. He became an International Master in 1962. He died of lupus at the age of 45.

Byrne, Robert



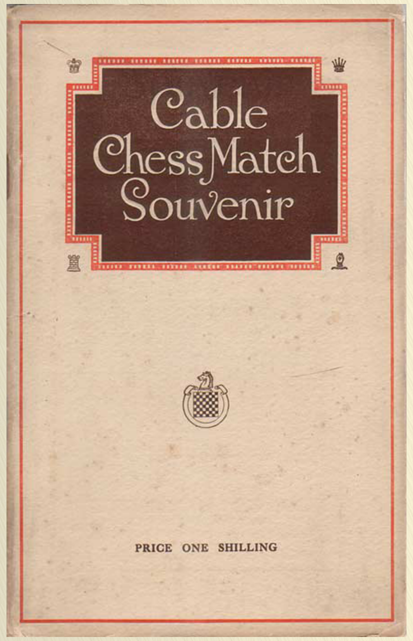
Robert Byrne (1928-2013) was a Grandmaster (1964) and a graduate of Yale who became a philosophy teacher, then gave it up to become a chess professional. He won the 1972 U.S. Championship and was third place finisher at the 1973 Leningrad Interzonal (behind Karpov and Korchnoi). As a result, he became only the third American (after Fischer and Benko) to ever qualify for the Candidates. He was 45 at the time. He was a chess correspondent for the New York Times.

R. Byrne - Hurst, New York 1947

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Nf3

Ngf6 6.Bd3 b6 7.Qe2 Be7 8.Bf4 Bb7 9.O-O-O Qc8 10.Ne5 h6 11.h4 a6 12.Rh3 Bd6 13.Rg3 Bf8 14.Re1 Qd8? (14...Nd5) 15.Nxf7! (15...Kxf7 16.Ng5+ Ke8 17.Bg6+ Ke7 18.Qxe6 mate) 1-0

Cable match



In 1895, the first transatlantic cable match (moves transmitted by telegraph) was played between the British Chess Club and the Manhattan Chess Club. In 1897 a cable match between the British House of Commons and the U.S. House of Representatives resulted in a draw. In 1899 a cable match between American universities and British universities took place. It was won by a single game by the British universities. Between 1896 and 1911, England and the USA played 13 cable matches. Each team had 6 wins each, and 1 tie. The total points were 64 to 64. The first cable match between the United States and the Soviet Union occurred in 1935 when the New Bedford Chess Club of Massachusetts played a cable match against the Central Chess Club of Leningrad.

Cabot, Godfrey Lowell

Godfrey Cabot (1861-1962) was born in Boston, Massachusetts on February 12, 1861. He went to M.I.T. and graduated from Harvard with a degree in chemistry. He became a leading industrialist and philanthropist. For many years he was President of the Boston Chess Club and of the Massachusetts State Federation. He played chess until he was 85, when he gave it up because he found it was too exciting. He received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Harvard at the age of 90. He died on November 2, 1962.

Cabrilo, Goran

Grandmaster from Serbia and Montenegro (Yugoslavia). His FIDE rating is 2469. He took 40th-47th at the 1990 Manila Interzonal. He was born in 1958.

Cafe de la Regence (Coffee House)

RÉGENCE fondé en 1718
LE ROY
RÉGENCE

Perhaps the most famous of coffee house where chess was played. This coffee house was opened up in Paris by an American in 1670. Chess players from Café Procope moved to the Café de la Regence. Around 1740 chess players gathered there to play chess. Players like Philidor, Morphy, Steinitz, Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, Legall, Deschappelles, Bourdonnais, Saint Amant, Franklin, Napoleon, Voltaire, Rousseau, Robespiere, Calvi and other played there until 1916, when the chess room was closed. Paul Morphy did not like the Café de la Regeance, calling it an ill frequented establishment.

Cafferty, Bernard

Bernard Cafferty (1934-) was British Boys' Champion in 1952 and British Junior Champion in 1954. He was British Correspondence Champion in 1960 and 5-time British Lightning Champion from 1964 to 1969. He took part in every British championship from 1957 to 1970. Former editor of the British Chess Magazine. He was born in 1934.

Cafferty – Corbin, Birmingham, England 1963

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Ba5 6.d4 exd4 7.Qb3 Qe7 8.O-O Bb6 9.Ba3 d6 10.Bb5 Be6 11.Qa4 Bd7 12.cxd4 a6 13.Nc3 Qf6 14.e5 Qg6 15.exd6 cxd6 16.Rfe1+ Kd8 17.Nd5 Ba5 18.Bxc6 Bxe1 19Rxe1 1-0

Caissa

Caissa (pronounced ky-EE-sah or ky-suh), is a mythical Thracian dryad portrayed as the goddess of chess and invented by the Italian bishop and poet, Hieronymus Vida (1485-1566) in 1527. His 658-line Latin poem, Scacchia Ludus (The Game of Chess) first mention Caissa. An earlier version of his poem, written in 1525, used the name Scacchia instead of Caissa. In 1763, Sir William Jones (1746-1794) re-used Vida's character in his own poem called Caissa. In this poem, the god Mars falls in love with Caissa and presents the game of chess to Caissa in an attempt to win her affection.

Calvi, Ignazio

Ignzaio Calvi (1797-1872) was an Italian chess master and chess problem composer who stayed in France for 4 years as a political refugee. He was a leading player and teacher at the Cafe de la Regance. In 1845 he drew a match with Kieseritzky (7 wins, 7 losses, 1 draw) in one of the first chess matches ever held. He contributed a chess course to Le Palamede magazine. He returned to Italy in 1848 and joined the Army. He retired in 1862 as a major.

Calvo Minguez, Ricardo

Ricardo Calvo (1943-2002) was a Spanish journalist, chess historian, medical doctor and International Master (1973) who was censured by FIDE for writing articles that were critical of the world chess federation. He played for Spain in 5 chess Olympiads. He died of cancer of the esophagus.

Calvo - Korchnoi, Havana 1966

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 a6 5.Bd3 Bc5 6.Nb3 Ba7 7.c4 Na6 8.O-O Qh4 9.N1d2 Nge7 10.c5 Ne5 11.Be2 b6 12.f4 N5c6 13.Nc4 bxc5 14.g3 Qh6? (14...Qh3) 15.f5 Qf6 16.fxe6 Qxe6 17.Nd6+ Kf8 18.Bc4 1-0

Campomanes, Florencio

Florencio Campomanes (1927-2010) was the first non-European elected FIDE President (1982-1995). He undertook doctoral studies in political science at Georgetown University in the early 1950s, but gave up his career to devote his life to chess. He tied for 2nd in the New York State Chess Championship in 1954. He won the Philippine national championship in 1956 and 1960. He was the top board for the Philippines in the 1960 Chess Olympiad and represented the Philippines in 5 Chess Olympiads.

Campora, Daniel

Daniel Campora (1957-) is an Argentine Grandmaster (1986). He was Argentinian champion in 1986 and 1989. He led the Argentine team at the 1984 Chess Olympiad.

Campora – Eslon, Argentina 1991

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bb5 d6 5.d4 Bd7 6.O-O Be7 7.Re1 exd4 8.Nxd4 O-O 9.Bxc6 bxc6 10.Qf3 Re8 11.e5 Ng4 12.e6 1-0

Canada

The first Canadian chess champion was J.W.Shaw, who won the event, held in Quebec, in 1881. In the 1980s, the Canadian representative to an international chess event got to the tournament by a track and field club (Scarborough Optimists Track and Field Club) that raised the money through bingo.

Canal, Esteban

Esteban Canal (1896-1981), born in Peru, was awarded the International Grandmaster title in 1977 at the age of 81. He won the champion of Leipzig in 1916 and won the Hungarian championship in 1933. He played board 1 for Peru at the 1950 Chess Olympiad in Dubrovnik. He spent most of his life after age 26 in Venice, Italy. The chess club in Venice is named after Esteban Canal.

Canal - Unknown, Leipzig 1916

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.Bg5 Bb4 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.Ne2 O-O 8.O-O Be7 9.Re1 Nb4 10.Ng3 Nxd3 11.Qxd3 c6 12.Nh5 Be6 13.Nf4 h6 (13...Ng4) 14.Bxh6 gxh6 15.Rxe6 fxe6? (15...Nd6) 16.Qg6+ Kh8 17.Nxe6 1-0

Canute

Canute (995-1035) was the King of Denmark, England, and Norway in the 11th century. He may have learned the game of chess during a pilgrimage to Rome. A Danish saga mentions that in 1026, the king had a Danish earl murdered in a church when Earl Ulf (Wolf) overturned a chessboard after the King made a bad move and tried to take it back.

Capablanca y Graupera, Jose Raoul

Cuban-born (1888), Capablanca was American-educated and sent to a private school (Woodycliff School of South Orange) in New Jersey when he was 16 in 1904. He joined the Manhattan Chess Club at that time and impressed many of the players. In 1906 he went to Columbia University in New York to study chemical engineering, he spent most of his time at the Manhattan Chess Club. Two years later he dropped out of Columbia University and dedicated most of his time to chess. In 1908-09 he toured the U.S. and lost only one game in hundreds of games played during simultaneous exhibitions, winning all the others. He won the New York state chess championship in 1910. In 1913 Capablanca obtained a post in the Cuban Foreign Office with the title of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary General from the Government of Cuba to the World at Large. After his divorce from his first wife, her family had him demoted to the post of Commercial Attaché. He once had the mayor of Havana clear a tournament room so that no one would see him resign a game (against Marshall in 1913. Capablanca lost only 36 games out of 567 in his whole life. He did not lose a single game from 1916 to 1924. Capablanca never had a chess set at home. On March 7, 1942, he was seated at a chess board at the Manhattan Chess Club, watching a skittles game, when he suddenly toppled backwards from his char. He had suffered a massive stroke (cerebral hemorrhage) and died later that night in a New York hospital. At the time of his death, he was the commercial attaché of the Cuban Embassy in New York. General Batista, President of Cuba, took personal charge of the funeral arrangements. Capablanca may be the youngest player of a published game. In 1893, at the age of 4 years and 10 months, Capablanca (receiving queen odds) defeated a chess player in Havana. This game was recorded and published.

Reti - Capablanca, Berlin 1928

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 d6 4.c3 a6 5.Ba4 f5 6.d4 fxe4 7.Ng5 exd4 8.Nxe4 Nf6 9.Bg5 Be7 10.Qxd4 (10. Bxc6+) 10...b5 11.Nxf6+ gxf6 12.Qd5 bxa4 13.Bh6 Qd7 14.O-O Bb7 15.Bg7 O-O-O 16.Bxh8 Ne5 17.Qd1 Bf3! 18.gxf3 Qh3 (threatening 19...Rg8+) 0-1

Cardoso, Ruth

Ruth Cardose was born in Salvador, Brazil on February 9, 1934. She held the title of Woman International Master (WIM) from FIDE. She won the South American Women's Championship in 1966, 1969, and 1972. She won the Brazilian Women's Championship eight times in a row. She played four time in the Woman's Interzonal Championship. She played in five World Chess Olympiads, playing first board for the Brazilian team each time. She died on Feb 11, 2000.

Carlsen, Magnus

World chess champion Magnus Carlsen was considered for a role in a recent Star Trek movie (Star Trek 2), but couldn't get a U.S. work permit in time. JJ Abrams, the producer, wanted Carlsen to play a role of a chess player in the future.

Carlsen – Ibraev, Calvia 2004

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 c5 5.dxc5 Bxc5 6.Nf3 Qb6 7.e3 Qc7 8.b3 b6 9.Bb2 Bb7 10.Nb5 Qd8 11.O-O-O O-O 12.Ng5 Re8 13.h4 e5 14.Nd6 Bxd6 15.Rxd6 h6 16.Qf5 Nc6 17.Rxf6 1-0

Caro, Horatio

Horatio Caro (1862-1920) was an was born in Newcastle, England . H later moved to Berlin, Germany. He was the editor of the German chess magazine Bruderschraft. In 1886 he published analysis of the Caro-Kann (1.e4 c6) that he had analyzed with Marcus Kann (1820-1886). He lost matches to Simon Winawer and Jacques Mieses, drew two matches with

Curt von Bardeleben, and defeated M. Lewitt.

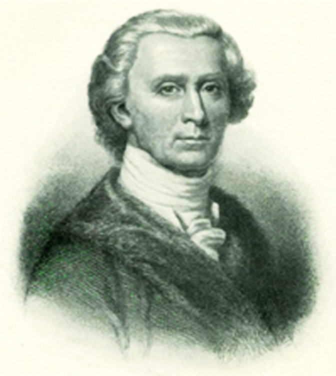
Caro – Emanuel Lasker, Berlin 1890

1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 Bf5 3.c4 c6 4.Qb3 Qc8 5.cxd5 cxd5 6.Nc3 e6 7.Bf4 a6 8.Na4 Ra7 9.Nb6 Qd8 10.Bxb8 Qxb8 11.Qa4+ Ke7 12.Rc1 g5 13.Ne5 Nh6 14.Nc8+ 1-0

Carr, Neil

Neil Carr (1968-) is the youngest player to beat a grandmaster in a clock simultaneous exhibition. In 1978 at the age of 10 he beat a grandmaster. He won the World under-14 championship.

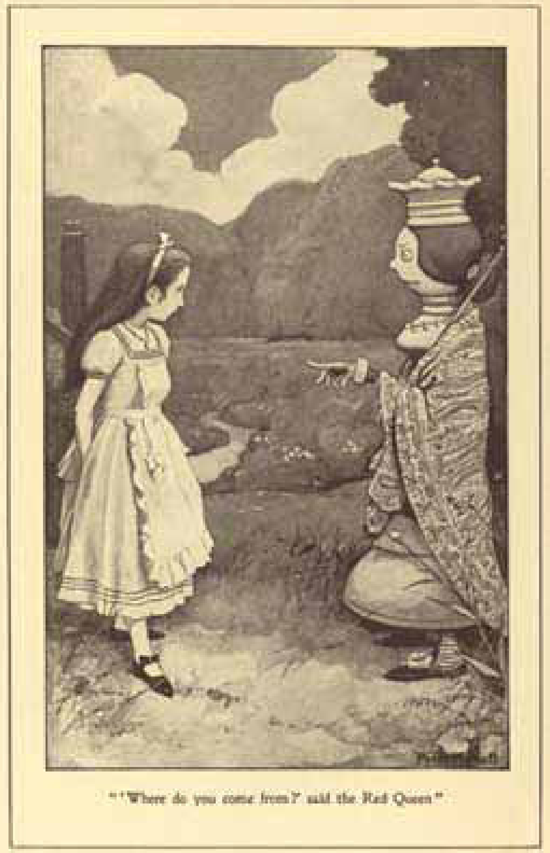
Carroll, Charles



Charles Carroll (1737-1832) was the last survivor of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence (he represented Maryland), and the only Roman Catholic signer. At age 89 he played the Turk automaton at Baltimore in 1827 and won. An "adjustment" to the machine and the Turk's queen, which otherwise could have checkmated the next move, helped Carroll to win. Carrol died at the age of 95.

Carroll, Lewis

Lewis Carroll (1832-1898) was the author of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) and Through the Looking-Glass (1872), the story of Alice and her journey as a pawn across the chessboard, eventually to become a Queen. The 32 pieces are identified as 'Dramatis Personae' at the start of the book. Each of them has some part in the story. Lewis Carroll referred the chess pieces as red and white, the usual colors of an ivory chess set. The illustrations were by John Tenniel, who based his illustrations on the St. George's pattern, not the Staunton pattern. Carroll's diaries mention chess on several occasions. His diaries indicate that he beat Lord Tennyson's sons at chess and that he played chess on the train during his journey to Russia. His real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. He was a mathematician and lectured at Oxford.

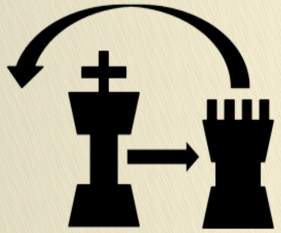


"'Where do you come from?' said the Red Queen"

Cassel, Hartwig

Hartwig Cassel (1850-1929) was born in Konitz, West Prussia and later moved to Scotland, where he was a member of the Glasgow Chess Club. From 1882 to 1889, he was the chess editor of the Bradford Observer Budget in England. He was a journalist for the New York Staats Zeitung, New York Tribune, Sun, The Times, The World, and the Associated Press. He was the editor, along with Hermann Helms, of the American Chess Bulletin, which was first published in 1904.

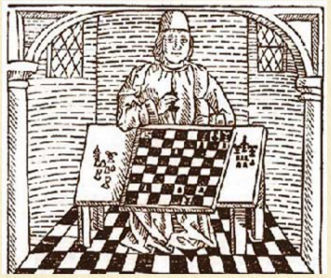
Castling



As late as 1561 castling was two moves. You had to play R-KB1 on one move and K-KN1 on the next move. The longest delayed castling in a grandmaster game is believed to be in the game Bobotsov-Ivkov, 1966 when White castled on the 46th move. Black had castled on his 5th move. Two other non-grandmaster games show castling on the 48th move.

Caxton, William

William Caxton (1420-1492) was the publisher of the second book to be printed in English, The Game and Playe of the Chesse, on March 31, 1474 in Flanders. It was reprinted in 1483 with woodcuts added. Caxton's chess book was the first printed book in English to make extensive use of woodcuts for pictures. The book is a translation of Liber de moribus hominum et officiis nobelium ac popularium super ludo scachorum (The Book of the Morals of Men and the Duties of Nobles and Commoners on the Game of Chess) by Jacobus de Cessolis (1250-1322). Caxton translated the book from a French version that was published in 1473. Caxton's first book printed in English was the Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye, published a few months before his chess book.



Caze, M.

M. Caze (1650-1710) was the author of the first manuscript on the King's Gambit, in 1706. It was his opinion that accepting the King's Gambit would lead to a forced draw. He was the first to propose a type of random chess, by moving the king and queen around in the back rank. He also wanted to take away the advantage of the first move by playing the pawn only one square up. He was the first to record chess games played by other players, then reprint them. He recorded the games of the best chess players in Paris in the 1680s.

Cebalo, Miso

Miso Cebalo (1945-) is a Yugoslav (now Croatia) Grandmaster (1985). He tied for 1st place in the 1985 Yugoslav championship, but lost the play-off to Marjanovic. He tied for 6th-7th in the 1985 Taxco Interzonal. He is currently rated 2511.

Cessolis, Jacobus de

Jacobus de Cessolis (1275-1322) was a Dominican monk who wrote De Moribus Hominum ed de Officiis Nobilium Super Ludo Scaccorum (On the Customs of Men and Their Noble Actions with Reference to the Game of Chess). This is the best known of all chess moralities, written around 1300. The moralities deal with all sorts and conditions of men, allegorically represented in their various ranks by chess pieces. In 1474 William Caxton translated the French version into English and printed it under the title The Game of Chess. It was the second book printed in the English language (Caxton translated and published a history of Troy a few months earlier).

Chadwick, Henry

Henry Chadwick (1824-1908) was born in England, he later came to the USA as a journalist and sportswriter. He became one of the foremost authorities on baseball. In 1860 he edited The Beadle Baseball Player, the first baseball guide on public sale. He is considered the father of baseball. He was enshrined in baseball's Hall of Fame in 1938, the only writer elected to the Hall itself. He was an avid chess player and was a member of every chess club in Brooklyn. He wrote a chess column in his own newspaper, the American Chronicle. He wrote Chess for Novices.

Chajes, Oscar

Oscar Chajes was born in Brody, Russia on December 14, 1873. In 1909 he was the winner of the US Open in Excelsior, Minnesota. He became secretary of the Isaac L. Rice Progressive Chess Club. In 1911, he took last place at Carlsbad. In 1916 he defeated Capablanca in New York (round 2) in 66 moves at the Rice Memorial tournament. Chajes took 3rd place, after Capablanca and Janowski. Capablanca would not lose another game until the 1924 New York tournament, where he lost to Reti. In 1917 he won the New York State championship in Rochester. He died on February 28, 1928.

Chandler, Murray

Murray Chandler (1960-) is a Grandmaster (1983). He won the 1975-76 New Zealand championship, then settled in England. In 1981, he edited Tournament Chess. In 1984 he was joint Commonwealth Champion. In 1986, he was joint British Champion. From 1991 to 1999 he was editor of the British Chess Magazine. In 1975, at the age of 15, he wrote A White Pawn in Europe, about his games at the World Junior Championship in Yugoslavia and English tournaments.

Fedorowicz – Chandler, Brighton 1979

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Bc4 Bg7 5.Qe2 Nc6 6.e5 Nd7 7.e6 fxe6 8.Nf3 d5 9.Bb5 Nxd4 10.Nxd4 Bxd4 11.h4 c6 12.Bd3 e5 13.h5 e4 14.hxg6 hxg6 15.Rxh8+ Bxh8 0-1

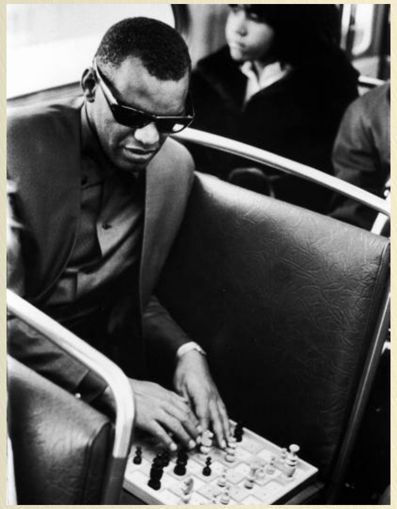
Charbonneau, Pascal

Pascal Charbonneau (1983-) is a Grandmaster (2006) from Canada. He is a two-time Canadian champion (2002 and 2004). He was Quebec champion at the age of 16 and Canadian Champion at the age of 18. In 2005, he was mugged at gunpoint at the World Open in Philadelphia.

Charlemagne Chessmen

The Charlemagne Chessmen are a collection of 16 chess pieces alleged to have been given to the Saint Denis Abbey by Charlemagne (742-814). Modern experts consider the pieces date back to the 12th century. The pieces are now displayed at the Cabinet des Medailles, Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. Legend has it that the chess pieces were offered to Charlemagne by Harun al-Rashid (763-809), caliph of Baghdad, on the coronation of Charlemagne in 800. In 1598, 30 chess pieces had been inventoried. 16 pieces were left after the French Revolution. The pieces are carved from elephant ivory.

Charles, Ray



Ray Charles (1930-2004) was a blind musician (born Ray Charles Robinson) who learned chess in 1965 after being busted twice and hospitalized for heroin addiction. He learned chess in the hospital where he went cold turkey after 17 years of drug use. He used a peg set made for the blind. He appeared on the cover of Chess Life in September 2002 and was interviewed by Larry Evans. Ray Charles stated that chess was his favorite game. One of his chess opponents was Willie Nelson, who mentioned Ray Charles' chess skills at his funeral. He also played chess with Dizzy Gillespie. In the film, Ray, there is a scene of Ray Charles playing chess in the hospital with the doctor while recovering from his addiction. He died of liver disease.

Ray Charles – Larry Evans, Reno 2002

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.d4 exd4 5.Nxd4 Bc5 6.Nxc6 bxc6 7.Qe2 O-O 8.Be3 Bxe3 9.Qxe3 Re8 10.f3 d5 11.Qd3 a5 12.O-O-O Ba6 13.Qd2 Bxf1 14.Rhxf1 dxe4 15.Qxd8 Raxd8 16.Rxd8 Rxd8 17.Rd1 Rxd1+ 18.Kxd1 exf3 19.gxf3 Kf8 20.Kc1 Be7 21.Kd2 Ke6 22.Ke3 Nd5+ 23.Kd4 Nxc3 24.Kxc3 Kd5 0-1

Charlick, Henry

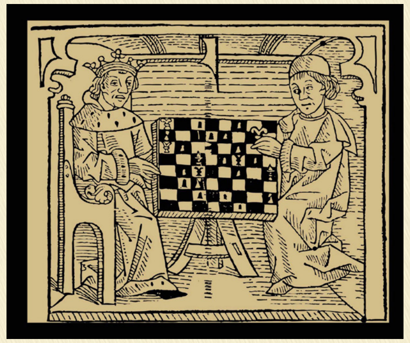
Henry Charlick was born in London on July 8, 1845. In 1887, he won the first championship of Australia, held in Adelaide. From 1887 to 1893, he was champion of South Australia. In the early 1890s, he introduced the moves 1.d4 e5, known as the Charlick Gambit or Englund Gambit. He died on July 26, 1916.

Charousek, Rudolf

Rudolf Charousek (1873-1900) was a chess master born in Prague and raised in Hungary. He learned to play chess in his early teenage years. He tied for 1st (with Chigorin) at Budapest in 1896 and won at Berlin in 1897. He died of tuberculosis at the age of 26.

Charousek – Makovets, Budapest 1893

1.e4 e5 2.f4 Bc5 3.Nf3 d6 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Ba5 6.Bc4 Bb6 7.d4 Bg4 8.fxe5 dxe5 9.Bxf7+ Kf8 10.Ba3+ Ne7 11.O-O exd4 12.Qb3 g6 13.Bxg6 1-0



Chaucer, Geoffrey

Geoffrey Chaucer (1343-1400), in his poem The Book of the Duchesse, written in 1369, described the invention of chess to Attulus (269-197 BC), the King of Pergamon. A poet asks a knight (the man in black, the Black Knight) the nature of his grief. The knight replies that he played a game of chess with a lady and lost his queen and was checkmated. Chaucer may have had only a slight knowledge of chess.

Chaude de Silans, Chantal

Chantel Chaude de Silans (1919-2004) was a French chess player and countess. In 1934, at the age of 15, she won the ladies championship of France. In 1949-50, she was a Women's World Championship Challenger. In 1950, she was awarded the Women's International Master title.

She was the first female to play in a men's Olympiad. She played on the men's French team in 1950 at Dubrovnik. She won 1 game, drew 1 game, and lost 4 games. She managed the Caissa chess club in Paris for many years.

Chauvenet, Louis Russell "Russ"

Louis Chauvenet (1920-2003) was U.S. Amateur Champion in 1959. In 1991, he won the fourth National Deaf Championship. He won the National Tournament of the Deaf in 1980, 1983, and 1987. In 1992, he was awarded the Grandmaster title in Silent Chess.

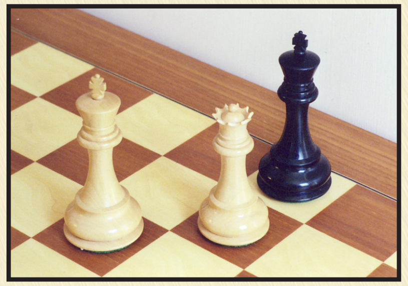
Check

Up until the early 20th century, it was mandatory to announce a check. Up until the late 19th century, it was mandatory to say 'check to the queen' or 'garde' when she was attacked. At one time, if the king and another piece were simultaneously attacked by a piece, it was customary to announce the fact by saying check to both pieces. Up until the early 19th century, an unannounced check could be ignored. Before 1495, the rook was the most powerful piece. At that time the term check-rook was used for a move that checked the king and attacked the rook at the same time. In early Sanskrit chess, the king could be captured, ending the game. The Persians introduced the idea of warning that the king was under attack to avoid an early and accidental end of the game. Later, the Persians introduced the rule that the king could not move into check or be left in check.

Checkers

In 1851 the world checker champion was A. Anderson. In 1851, the world chess champion was A. Anderssen. Newell Banks was the only American master of checkers and chess. He could play 10 games of chess, 10 games of checkers, and a game of billiards simultaneously. Blindfold checkers is more difficult than blindfold chess. The greatest number played blindfold simultaneously is 22, by world checkers champion Ton Sijbrands of the Netherlands (winning 17, with 5 draws). The uniformity of checkers makes it harder to reach distinctive positions. In 1900, Harry Nelson Pillsbury once played 15 chess and 15 checkers games blindfold simultaneously. In 1933, Newell Banks played 20 checkers games blindfolded simultaneously in 2 hours and 25 minutes in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Checkmate



The longest checkmate with 6 men (including kings) is 243 moves. With 7 men, the longest mate is 517 moves. In 1929, Otto Blathy created a chess problem that took 290 moves to checkmate. There are 8 different ways to mate in two moves and 355 different ways to mate in three moves. In 1997, the longest checkmate announced in blindfold simultaneous chess occurred when Hindemburg Melao, Jr. announced checkmate in 12 moves at Sao Paulo, Brazil in one of his games of a 9-board blindfold simul. The previous record occurred in 1877 when Joseph Henry Blackburne announced checkmate in 8 moves in one of his games of a 10-board blindfold simul.

Chekhov, Valery

Valery Chekhov (1955-) is a Russian Grandmaster . In 1975 he won the World Junior Championship. He became an IM in 1975 and a GM in 1984. He teaches chess at a children's center in Moscow.

Chekhov – Razuvaev, Moscow 1982

1.Nf3 c5 2.c4 g6 3.d4 Bg7 4.e4 Nc6 5.dxc5 Qa5+ 6.Bd2 Qxc5 7.Nc3 Nf6 8.Be2 d6 9.O-O O-O 10.h3 Be6 11.Na4 1-0

Chekhover, Vitaly

Vitaly Chekhover (1908-1965) was a Soviet International Master (1950). He played in the USSR championship five times. He won the Leningrad championship in 1937 and 1949.

Cheparinov, Ivan (1986-)

Ivan Cheparinov (1986-) is a Grandmaster (2004) from Bulgaria. His FIDE rating is 2634. He won the Bulgarian championship in 2004 and 2005 and was Topalov's second. In 2005, he played games of 155 and 150 moves in consecutive rounds in the Corus (B) Tournament of 2005.

Chernev, Irving

Irving Chernev (1900-1981) was a chess master and author of 18 chess books. He learned chess at the age of 12 from his father. He played in the U.S. Championship in 1942 and 1944 and played in numerous New York state championships. He first chess book (with Fred Reinfeld) that he wrote was Chess Strategy and Tactics in 1933. He claimed he read more about chess and played over more chess games than anyone in history. He was employed in the paper industry. He died at the age of 81.

Chernin, Alexander

Alexander Chernin (1960-) is a Russian Grandmaster. He was European Junior Champion in 1979-1980. He tied for 1st place in the 1985 USSR Championship, but lost the play-off. In 1985, he tied for 4th-5th at the Tunis Interzonal. He became an IM in 1984 and a GM in 1985.

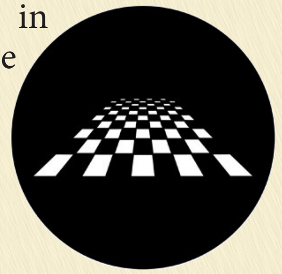
Cheron, Andre

Andre Cheron (1895-1980) was French champion in 1926, 1927, and 1929 and one of the great endgame analysts and study composers of all time. He played Board 1 for France in the 1927 Olympiad. He created the longest problem solution to have all checks in it, taking 69 moves. He was an International Master in Chess Composition (1959).

Cheron - Polikier, Chamonix 1927

1.d4 g6 2.e4 Bg7 3.Nf3 d6 4.Nc3 Nd7 5.Bc4 Nf6? (5... Nb6) 6.e5 dxe5 7.dxe5 Nh5 8.Bxf7+ Kxf7 9.Ng5+ Kg8 10.Qd5+ (10...e6 11.Qxe6+ Kf8 12.Qf7 mate) 1-0

Chess Board



The first chess board of alternating light and dark squares appeared in Europe in 1090. Up until the late 19th century, the chess boards in Africa were of a single color, simply divided into squares.

Chess Club

In 1839, the first chess club in Budapest (Pest) was formed. Its members included Jozsef Szen and Loewenthal. Chess clubs were not allowed following the Hungarian Revolution of 1848-1849. It wasn't until 1864 that the Budapest Chess Club was re-established. The Hamburger Schachklub (HSK) in Hamburg, Germany, is the oldest chess club in Germany, founded in 1830.

Chess column

The first newspaper chess column was that in the Liverpool Mercury, which first appeared on July 9, 1813 and ended in August 1814. The chess diagrams were printed without shaded squares. In November 1823, the weekly medical journal Lancet started adding a few chess problems (but no diagrams) to its magazine. One of the oldest chess columns was that of the Illustrated London News, which first appeared on June 25, 1842 and edited by Howard Staunton. The news magazine was published weekly until 1971. Publication ended in 2003. The first American chess column appeared in 1845 in the New York Spirit of the Times.

Chess players

43% of Russians have played chess at least once in a year. 23% of Germans have played chess at least once in a year. 15% of Americans have played chess at least once in a year.

Chevalier, Frederick

Frederick Chevalier (1907-?) was a chess master. In 1927, he won the Boston Chess Championship. He was a former Harvard College Champion. He wrote a chess column in The Christian Science Monitor.

Chiburdanidze, Maya

Maya Chiburdanidze (1961-) is a Six-time World's women champion for 13 years, from 1978 until her defeat by Xie Jun of China in 1991. Her coach had been Eduard Gufeld. She was USSR women's champion at 15, won the women's Interzonal at 16, defeated three of the best women in the world (Alexandria, Akhmilovskaya, and Kusnir) in matches at 17, and world champion (defeating Gaprindashvili) at age 17, the youngest of any world champion in chess. She was awarded the title of International Woman Master in 1974 at the age of 13, making her the youngest title holder in the history of chess up to that time. She didn't even have a FIDE rating.

Muara - Chiburdanidze, Argentina 1978

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.f3 O-O 7.Be3 e5 8.Nb3 d5 9.Bc5? (9.Bd2) 9...Bxc5 10.Nxc5 d4 11.Ne2 Qa5+ (and 12...Qxc5) 0-1

Chicago World's Fair 1933

The National Chess Federation organized a chess program for the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. World champion Alexander Alekhine made a special trip from Paris and played a blindfold simultaneous exhibition on a record-setting 32 boards. He won 19, drew 9, and lost 4 games in 12 hours. This broke the previous record of 30 simultaneous blindfold games set by George Koltanowski in Antwerp, Belgium in 1931. Alekhine also played a living game of chess with Edward Lasker, in which the chess pieces were people in medieval costumes on a large outdoor chess board. A masters chess tournament was planned, but was cancelled due to lack of funds. A scheduled Intercollegiate Tournament was held and won by Lieutenant John Matheson, who recently graduated from West Point Military Academy.

Chigorin, Mikhail

Mikhail Chigorin (1850-1908) was founder of the Russian school of chess. He was the first public chess worker, organizer, and journalist in Russia. His first chess magazine, Chess Sheet, only had 250 subscribers in all of Russia. From 1878 to 1907 he was considered the best Russian chess player. In 1889 he unsuccessfully challenged Steinitz for the world championship in Havana, which ended after 17 games and only one draw (the last game). Steinitz had won 10 and lost 6. A month later Chigorin won America's first international tournament, New York 1889. He took second place in the Hastings 1895 tournament (behind Pillsbury) and won the first three All-Russia tournaments (1899, 1900-01, 1903). At Hastings 1895 he won a ring and a copy of Salvoli's The Theory and Practice of Chess for winning the most Evans Gambits. In 1958 the USSR issued a chess stamp with a portrait of Chigorin. He learned chess at age 16 (some sources say he learned chess in his early 20s).

Schlezer - Chigorin, St Petersburg 1878

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 f5 3.exf5 Nc6 4.Bb5 Bc5 5.Bxc6 dxc6 6.Nxe5 Bxf5 7.Qh5+ g6 8.Nxg6 hxg6 9.Qxh8 Qe7+ 10.Kd1 Bxf2 11.Qxg8+ Kd7 12.Qc4 Re8 (threatening 13...Qe1+ 14.Rxe1 Rxe1 mate) 0-1

Chigorin – Walbrodt, Budapest 1896

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.Nf3 dxe4 4.Nxe5 Bd6 5.Qe2 Qe7 6.Qxe4 f6 7.d4 fxe5 8.fxe5 c6 9.Bc4 Bc7 10.O-O Be6 11.Bg5 Qxg5 12.Bxe6 Nh6 13.Bc8 1-0

Chikvaidze, Alexander

Alexander Chikaidze (1932-) replaced former cosmonaut Vitaly Sevastianov in 1986 as President of the Soviet Chess Federation. He was a Georgian career diplomat who served as former Ambassador to Kenya and the Netherlands. He was assigned to the Soviet consulate in San Francisco and embassies in London and New Delhi.

China

The Chinese Emperor Wen-Ti (541-604) of the Sui dynasty executed two foreign pre-chess players after learning that one of the pieces was called "Emperor." He was upset that his title of Emperor could be associated with a mere game and forbade the game. Chinese chess is played on a board 9 squares by 8 and the pieces move on the intersections of the lines rather than the squares, so that the actual playing area is 10 by 9. One of the pieces as a cannon, unknown anywhere else. Chess was not listed as a competitive sport in China until 1956. The Chess Association of China was formed in 1962. It didn't have its first championship tournament until 1974. China joined FIDE, the world chess federation, in 1975. The first international tournament ever held in China was in 1980. The Chinese Chess Association was founded in 1986.

Christiansen, Larry

Larry Christiansen (1956-) became an International Grandmaster without ever being an International Master. In 1977 he was awarded the GM title. He is also the first junior high school player to win the National High School Championship in 1971.

Christiansen with author

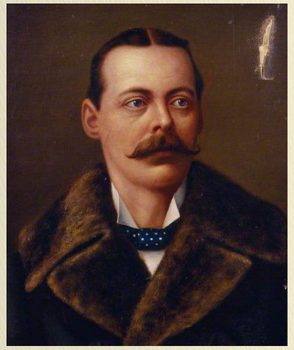
Christiansen - Karpov, Wijk aan Zee 1993

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.a3 Ba6 5.Qc2 Bb7 6.Nc3 c5 7.e4 cxd4 8.Nxd4 Nc6 9.Nxc6 Bxc6 10.Bf4 Nh5 11.Be3 Bd6? (11...Bc5) 12.Qd1 (threatening 13.Qxd6 and 13.Qxh5) 1-0

Chuchelov, Vladimir

Vladimir Chuchelov (1969-) is a Grandmaster from Russia who now lives in Belgium. His peak Elo rating has been 2608.

Churchill, Lord Randolph



Lord Randolph Churchill (1849-1895), Winston Churchill's father was elected vice president of the British Chess Federation in 1885. Lord Tennyson was the President of the British Chess Federation. He took chess lessons from Zukertort and William (Wilhelm) Steinitz. He was the co-founder of the Oxford University Chess Club. He was one of the financial backers of the great 1883 London tournament, won by Zukertort. In 1891 he was the first president of the Johannesburg Chess Club in South Africa. He was a member of Parliament and served as the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Cifuentes-Parada, Roberto

Roberto Cifuentes-Parada (1957-) is a Grandmaster from Chile. He was the champion of Chile in 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986. He now plays for Spain.

Cintron, Rafael

Rafael Cintron (1895- ?) was unofficial Puerto Rican champion from 1920 to 1935. The first official championship of Puerto Rico was held in 1936 and was won by Rafael. He was the official Puerto Rican champion from 1936 to 1947, from 1948 to 1952, and from 1953 to 1954.

Ciocaltea, Victor

Victor Ciocaltea (1932-1983) was a Romanian chess player who became an International Master in 1957 and took 21 years to become a Grandmaster in 1978. He won the Romanian championship 8 times during 1952-1979.

Hutemann - Ciocaltea, Dortmund 1974

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 g6 4.h3 Bg7 5.Nf3 Nh6 6.Bd3 O-O 7.O-O f6 8.Bf4 Nf7 9.e5 fxe5 10.Bxe5 Nxe5 11.dxe5 Nd7 12.Re1 Nc5 13.b4 Ne6 14.Ne2 Rxf3 15.gxf3 Ng5 16.f4 Nxh3+ 17.Kg2 Qf8 18.Kg3? (18.Qd2) 18...Bxe5 (19.fxe5 Qxf2 mate) 0-1

Ciric, Dragoljub

Dragoljub Ciric (1935-) is a Yugoslav (now Croatia) Grandmaster (1965).

Ciric – Velimirovic, Yugoslavia 1963

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bc4 e6 7.a3 b5 8.Ba2 Bb7 9.Qe2 Nbd7 10.O-O Rc8 11.Bg5 h6 12.Bh4 Qb6 13.Rad1 Be7 14.Kh1 g5 15.Bg3 Ne5 16.f4 gxf4 17.Rxf4 Rg8 18.Bh4 Ng6 19.Rxf6 Nxh4 20.Rxf7 Rxc3 21.bxc3 Rxg2 22.Qh5 Bxe4 23.Rxe7+ 1-0

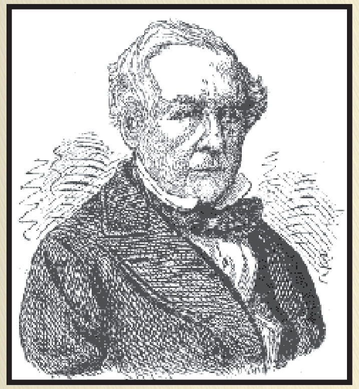
Clarke, Peter

Peter Clarke (1933-) is an English player who placed 2nd in five British Championships. He played on 8 English Chess Olympiad teams. He was British Correspondence Champion in 1977. He became a Grandmaster in Correspondence Chess in 1980.

Clarke – Toran, Hastings 1956

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.f4 e5 7.Nf3 Nbd7 8.Bc4 Be7 9.a4 O-O 10.Qe2 b6 11.O-O Bb7 12.fxe5 dxe5 13.Bg5 Nh5 14.Rad1 Bc5+ 15.Kh1 Qc7 16.Rxd7 Qxd7 17.Nxe5 Qc7 18.Nxf7 g6 19.Nd5 Bxd5 20.Bxd5 Ra7 21.Nd6 Kg7 22.Rxf8 1-0

Cochrane, John



John Cochrane (1798-1878) was a Scottish master and lawyer who spent half his life in India. He played chess in London while on vacation. In 1815 he was a second lieutenant on the HMS Bellerophon, which transported Napoleon to his last exile on the island of Helena. In 1822 he published his Treatise on Chess. In 1824, just before he went to India, he suggested that the London team play 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 (Scotch Opening) in their correspondence match with Edinburgh. In 1829 he wrote a book on the Muzio Gambit, published in India. Cochrane is credited with the Cochrane Gambit (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nxf7).

Cochrane – Staunton, London 1842

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 Nxd4 4.Nxe5 Ne6 5.Bc4 c6 6.O-O Nf6 7.Nc3 Bb4 8.f4 Qa5 9.Nxf7 Kxf7 10.f5 Qc5+ 11.Kh1 Qxc4 12.fxe6+ Qxe6 13.Qh5+ g6 14.Qh4 Bxc3 15.bxc3 Rf8 16.Bh6 1-0

Cohen, Lewis

Lewis Cohen never lost a game in the National Elementary Championships, scoring 40-0. He was the 1974 and 1975 Junior High School champion.

Colle, Edgar

Edgar Colle (1897-1932) was six time Belgium champion between 1922 and 1929. He died after an operation for a gastric ulcer. The Colle System is 1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.e3.

College chess

The first known intercollegiate chess team match occurred on July 2, 1859 between Amherst and Williams colleges. They also played the first college baseball game the day before. Amherst won the chess match and the baseball game (73 to 32 in 26 innings), both played at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The first international tournament restricted to college students was held in Liverpool, England in 1952. The first official college student Olympiad chess tournament was held in Oslo in 1954.

Collijn, Ludwig

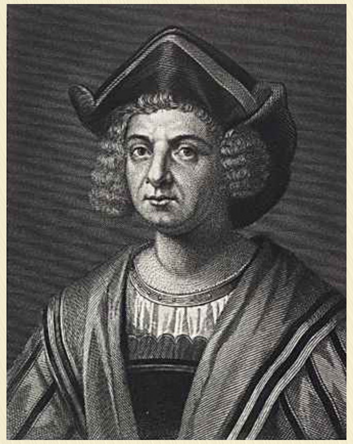
Ludwig Collign (1878-1939) was a Swedish author and organizer. He was President of the Swedish Chess Association from 1917 to 1939. He organized and directed the 1937 Stockholm Chess Olympiad. He, and his brother Gustaf (1880-1968), wrote Larobok i Schack, a book on openings and endings.

Collins, John (Jack) W.

John (Jack) Collins (1912-2001) was a chess teacher to Bobby Fischer, Robert Byrne, William Lombardy, Donald Byrne, Sal Matera,

Ray Weinstein, Lisa Lane, and Rachel Crotto. He has won the U.S. Correspondence Chess Championship (1943), the Marshall Chess Club Championship (1953), and the New York Championship (1952). He was the first postal chess editor of Chess Review. He reached the finals of the first ICCF World Chess Championship in 1953. His first house was on Hawthorne Street in Brooklyn, so he named his chess club that met at his house, the Hawthorne Chess Club. He kept that name when he moved to 91 Lenox Road.

Columbus, Christopher



When Christopher Columbus came to Spain with his final request to the queen for a fleet of ships, King Ferdinand was playing a game of chess with Fonesca, one of the experts of his day in chess. Ferdinand was about to lift a piece preparatory to moving, and the move would have been fatal and the loss of the game. "Nay sire," said the astute Queen Isabella, who was a fine chess champion herself, "stay your hand. You cannot win the game except as you pursue the course which I urge upon you toward our friend Columbus in his project to the unveiling of a new world." Isabella could not tell her husband which moves she should make in the game. But her mind being full of Columbus' project she diverted her language so that it might apply to the game also, and thus she gave Ferdinand directions as to move after move until he compelled checkmate of Fonesca's king. Ferdinand was so delighted that he gave Columbus the aid desired.

Commons, Kim

Kim Commons (1951- ?) was the 1971 California State Chess Champion. He won the American Open in 1974 and 1975. In 1976 he became an International Master. He taught chess to Mel Brooks and to all the band members in Jefferson Airplane. He became a real estate agent.

Conquest, Stuart

Stuart Conquest (1967-) is a Grandmaster from England. In 1981, he won the World Under 16 Championship. He won the 76th Hastings International Chess Congress in 2000/2001. His FIDE rating is 2503.

Continental Chess Association

In 1999, the Continental Chess Association (CCA), founded by Bill Goichberg in 1964, established an all time record for USCF affiliates by enrolling 1,489 USCF members in one year.

Cook

Cook is a composition term for an alternative key not intended by the composer. Emanuel Lasker said that the term was named after Eugene Beauharnais Cook (1830-1915) of Hoboken, New Jersey in the 19th century who was so expert a solver, and found 2nd or more solutions to so many problems, that his name came to signify the act. He was the foremost American chess problemist of his day. His father was a general. He graduated from Princeton first in his class. He had one of the largest collections of chess books and magazines in the United States. He composed 655 chess problems during his lifetime. The term "cook" may have originated from Joseph Kling (1811-1876), a famous study composer.

Cook Eugene Beauharnais

Eugene Cook (1830-1915) was the foremost American problemist of his day. He had many of his chess problems published in Staunton's The Chess Player's Chronicle, and The Illustrated London News. Cook served as President of the New Jersey Chess Association and assumed the post for problem department in The Chess Monthly. At the time, Paul Morphy was the editor of the games section. In 1859 he wrote American Chess-Nuts, a major work of chess problems in America. He personally composed around 800 problems.

Cook, Nathaniel

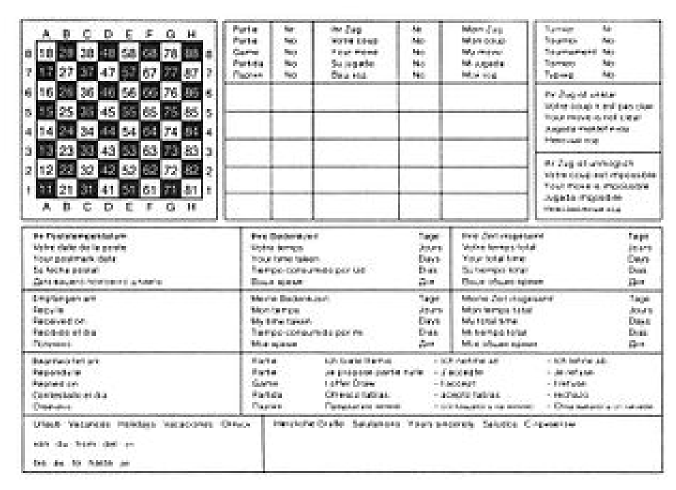
Nathaniel Cook was the designer (along with John Jacques) of the Staunton chessmen in 1835. He registered his design in 1849. Howard Staunton recommended the use of these chessmen six months later and it was offered to the public by the company of John Jaques of London. Cook did not renew his registration, valid for only three years. In 1852 Staunton made a deal with Cook to authorize Staunton's signature as a trademark to attach to the boxes in which his sets were sold. Cook was Staunton's editor at the Illustrated London Times. Cook's firm was absorbed by John Jaques and Son, Ltd in 1900.

Cooke, H. I.

Author of the first chess book written by a woman, The ABC of Chess, by a Lady. It appeared in England in 1860 and went into 10 editions.

Correspondence Chess

The earliest known postal game was between a Dutch army officer named Freidrich Wilhelm von Mauvillon (1774-1851) stationed at Breda, Netherlands, and one of his friends stationed at The Hague (Den Haag), Netherlands in 1804. Mauvillon's three correspondence chess games (winning two and drawing one) were published in his chess book in 1827.
In 1828, the first correspondence match outside Europe took place in India. The Madras Chess Club beat the Hyderabad Chess Club 2-0. In 1828-1829, the first known private correspondence match occurred between E. Houlston, Jr. (London) and his father, H. Houlston (Wellington). H. Houlston won.
In 1838, the first American correspondence chess match was played between players in Washington, D.C. and players at the Bassford's Chess Room in New York. Play was interrupted in 1839 and there was no official result.
In 1852, "Sybil" became the first known woman to play correspondence chess. She played a postal game against George Fraser as part of the Home Circle magazine challenge. She won her game.
In April 1853, the first postal chess tournament was organized by Henry Mott (1818-1875) and the Home Circle newspaper. The newspaper was later discontinued, but the games continued to be published in Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper. The tournament was won by C.F. Smith after three years of play.
In 1870 the first correspondence chess club, the Caissa Correspondence Club, was founded. The club sponsored correspondence tournaments and matches. It initially had only 12 members, rising to 14 members in 1875. The club lasted four years.



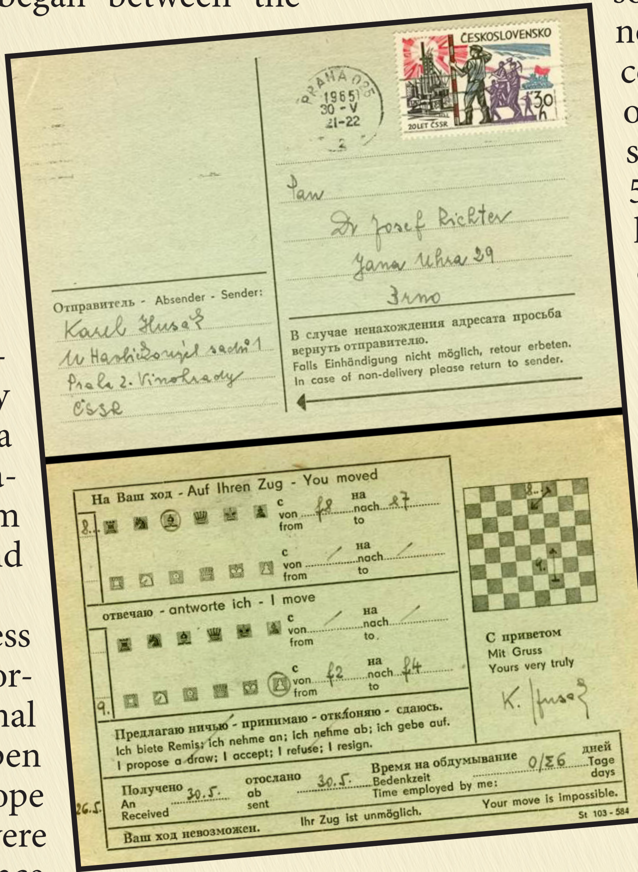
In the 1870s, the Chess Players' Quarterly Chronicle was the first chess magazine to organize postal chess tournaments.

In December 1875, the first international correspondence match began between the USA and Canada. It lasted until 1877. The USA won 26 to 11.

In 1875, the first correspondence match in Italy took place between the chess clubs of Ferrara and Livorno.

In 1876, the first correspondence all-play-all tournament was organized by Rev. T. Archdall. There were 17 entries. The winner was John Crum.

In July 1877, the first intercontinental correspondence chess match, the International Postal Card Match, began between the USA and the UK. The match lasted until 1881. There was no official result after 112 games. The USA team had 32 wins and the UK team had 30 wins.



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Dr Josef Richter

Jana Uhra 29

Brno

Отправитель - Absender - Sender:

Karel Husák

U Havlíčkových sadů 1

Praha 2. Vinohrady

ČSSR

В случае ненахождения адресата просьба вернуть отправителю.

Falls Einhändigung nicht möglich, retour erbeten.

In case of non-delivery please return to sender.

На Ваш ход - Auf Ihren Zug - You moved

8.. c von from f8 на nach to e7

c von from / на nach to /

отвечаю - antworte ich - I move

c von from / на nach to /

9. c von from f2 на nach to f4

Предлагаю ничью - принимаю - отклоняю - сдаюсь.

Ich biete Remis; ich nehme an; ich nehme ab; ich gebe auf.

I propose a draw; I accept; I refuse; I resign.

26.5. Получено An Received 30.5. отослано ab sent 30.5.

Время на обдумывание Bedenkzeit Time employed by me: 0/26 дней Tage days

Ваш ход невозможен. Ihr Zug ist unmöglich. Your move is impossible.

С приветом

Mit Gruss

Yours very truly

K. Husák

St 103 - 584

In 1883-84, the Cambridge University Chess Club played a postal game with patients at the Bethlehem (Bedlam) Hospital and lost.

In 1884, the French chess magazine La Strategie organized an international chess tournament, open to subscribers in Europe and Algeria. There were 11 players from France, Belgium, England, Greece, and Hungary. The winner was Laquiere, a Frenchman living in Algeria.

On May 31, 1897, the House of Commons played the House of Representatives in a cable match.

In 1900, the first ladies' correspondence chess tournament was organized by Hobbies weekly magazine. There were 7 ladies that played. Mrs. F. Sterling Berry and Mrs. Bowles tied for first.

In 1906, the British Correspondence Chess Association was formed. Its original name was The Capital and Counties Correspondence Chess Association. It was the first successful British correspondence organization, and it still exists.

In 1915, chess was being played between French and German soldiers in their trenches. The moves were announced by megaphone.

In 1935 the US played England a 1,002 board correspondence match. It was stopped in 1941 when the British Government's Board of Censors thought that the chess notation was some kind of code which offered too many opportunities for secret messages. At the time, there were 526 games finished. The US had won 223, lost 203, and drew 100 games.

During World War II, no postal chess play was allowed between civilians and servicemen in the United States and Canada. Soldiers overseas were not allowed to play postal chess due to censorship restrictions.

Dr. Reinhart Straszacker and Dr. Hendrick van Huyssteen, both of South Africa, played their first game of correspondence chess in 1946. They played for over 53 years, until Straszacker died in 1999. The played 112 games, with both men winning 56 games each.

In 1939, H. Jarvis of England was playing a correspondence game with Eberhardt Wilhelm of Germany. When World War II started, it was Mr. Jarvis's move. After the war, it took two years before normal postal services were resumed between England and Germany. Wilhelm wrote that he was still waiting for the next move. Mr. Jarvis replied with a move. So one move took eight years to play.

The first world correspondence championship was delayed by the outbreak of World War II. In 1947, the preliminaries for the world corr. Championship started. There were 78 participants from 22 countries. The tournament ended on March 31, 1953. The winner was Cecil John Seddon Purdy of Australia.

There have been 26 world correspondence champions.

In 1968, Hans Berliner became the first American grandmaster in correspondence chess. It took 15 years before the USA had another GM in correspondence chess. In 1983, Victor Palciauskas became a GM in correspondence chess. The USA now has 11 GMs of correspondence chess.

Correspondence Chess League of America

The Correspondence Chess League of America (CCLA) is the oldest postal chess organization in America and second oldest in the world. It was founded in 1909. It publishes the largest correspondence chess magazine in the world, THE CHESS CORRESPONDENT, the oldest national magazine in the US. In 1909, the Correspondence Chess League of Greater New York (CCLGNY) was founded by a group of correspondence players who had been conducting postal chess tournaments since 1897. By 1917, CCLGNY and three other groups merged to create the CCLA. In 1940, the CCLA had the first numerical ratings of chess players.

Corzo, Juan

Juan Corzo (1873-1941) was born in Madrid and was Cuban chess champion in 1902. In 1901, Jose Capablanca, age 12, beat Juan Corzo, age 28, in an informal match in Havana.

Cox, James R.

James Cox was the winner of the first New York State Championship in 1878.

Cozio, Carlo Francesco

Carlo Cozio (1715-1780) was Italian Count of Montiglio and Count of Salabue. He was the author of a two volume chess book, Il giuoco degli scacchi o sia Nuova idea di attacchi, difese e partiti del Giuoco degli Scacchi, published in 1740. The Ruy Lopez variation 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nge7 is called Cozio's Defense.

Cracow Poem

The Cracow Poem (De Lud'r Scaccorwn) is a Latin poem in a manuscript dated 1422 in the Jagellonne Library in Cracow, Poland. The poem attributes the invention of chess to Ulysses. It was one of the first manuscripts that stated that stalemate was a draw.

Cramer, Fred

Fred Cramer (1912-1989) was a former USCF Membership chairman and USCF President (1961-1964). In the 1970s, he was the FIDE vice-president. He was Bobby Fischer's manager during the 1972 World Championship Match. He was a lighting contractor. He got involved in chess when he provided better lighting to the 1953 US Open in Milwaukee. When Cramer died in 1989, he bequeathed $250,000 to the American Chess Foundation.

Cramling, Pia

Pia Cramling (1963-) is a Grandmaster from Sweden. From 1983 to 1985 she was the world number one female chess player. Her brother, Dan, is a former Swedish national champion. She won the Women's Chess Oscar in 1983. She is married to Juan Bellon and they live in Spain. She was awarded the WGM title in 1982, the IM title in 1983, and the GM title in 1992.

Skripchenko - P. Cramling, Belgrade 1996

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Qb6 6.e5 Bc5 7.Be3 Nd5 8.Nxd5 exd5 9.Nf5 Qxb2 10.Bxc5 Qc3+ 11.Ke2 Qxc5 12.Nd6+ Kf8 13.f4 Nc6 14.Kf3 (14.Qd3) 14...f6 15.Nxc8 (15.c4) 15...fxe5 16.fxe5 Nxe5+ 17.Kf4?? (17.Ke2) 17...Rxc8 18.Kxe5 Re8+ 19.Qf3 Qe7 (threatening 29...g6 mate) 0-1

Crisan, Alexandru

Alexandru Crisan (1962- ?) is a Grandmaster (1997) from Romania. His FIDE rating is listed as 2588. He is President of the Romanian Chess Federation. In 2001, he was accused of faking his Elo rating of 2635 (number 33 in the world). He was accused of bribing other players for Elo points. He was accused of fixing matches for his own benefit and falsifying chess tournament results. He played in one tournament, the Vidmar Memorial in Slovakia, and score only ½ point out of 9.

Crittenden, Kit

On August 29, 1948 Kit Crittenden (1935-) won the North Carolina state championship at age 13, becoming the nation's youngest state champion. The year before, he finished in last place in the state championship.

Crotto, Rachel

In 1972 Rachel Crotto (1958-) was one of the youngest girls ever to play in the U.S. Women's championship, at age 13. She was U.S. Women's Champion from 1977 to 1979. She took 12th-13th place at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Women's Interzonal. She took last place in the 1982 Bad Kissingen Interzonal for the Women's World Chess Championship.

Crum, John

John Crim (1842-1922) was the first Scottish chess champion. He won the event, held in Glasgow, in 1884. He edited a chess column in The Glasgow Weekly Herald.

Csom, Istvan

Istvan Csom (1940-) was born in Hungary and became a Hungarian Grandmaster in 1973. He won the Hungarian championship in 1972 and, jointly, in 1973. His FIDE rating is 2463. In 1976, he took 9th-11th at the Biel Interzonal Tournament (won by Larsen)

Cuba

Chess is mentioned as being played in Cuba in the 16th century. The first Cuban chess championship was held in 1860 and won by Felix Sicre. In 1952 there was an international tournament in Cuba. During the event, there was a revolution in Cuba. The President who sponsored the tournament was deposed. The Mexican entrants were recalled by their government. Finally, the Cuban champion, Quesada, playing in the event died of a heart attack on March 14, 1952. In 1965 Cuba linked up to the Marshall Chess Club in New York by telex to allow Fischer to play in the Capablanca Memorial tournament being held in Havana. Each game lasted up to seven hours. After the event, Cuba had to pay the bill of over $10,000. Dr JoseRaul Capablanca, son of the late World Champion, transmitted the moves in Havana.

Cunningham, George

George Cunningham was born in Maine on March 25, 1909. He was a college professor in Maine. In 1978, he was Executive Director for the United States Chess Federation (USCF). In 1980, he was the ratings statician for the USCF and introduced the bonus points, feedback points, and fiddle points. He died in Maine on December 19, 1993.

Curdo, John Anthony

John Anthony Curdo was born on November 14, 1931 in Lynn, Massachusetts and now lives in Auburn, Massachusetts. He is a FIDE master (current Elo rating 2275, maximum Elo rating 2305). He has won the Massachusetts state championship 18 times [1948 (age 16), 1949 (tied with Gerhard Katz), 1955, 1957, 1958 (tied with Siff and Popovich), 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1966, 1969 (tied with Ed Formanek), 1970, 1975 (tied with John Peters), 1976, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1985]. He won the New England Open championship in 1956, 1959, 1961, 1966, 1973, and 1976 (losing on tie-break in 1963 and 1974). He was won the U.S. Senior Open twice (1982 (tied with Larry Evans) and 1986). He has been one of the top players in the New England area for over 50 years, winning 795 tournaments in his career as of September, 2007 (perhaps a world record).

Cvitan, Ognjen

Ognjen Cvitan (1961-) is a Yugoslav Grandmaster (1987). In 1981 he won the World Junior (Under 20) Championship, ahead of Nigel Short and Salov. His name is pronounced Og-nhien Cvhie-than. His highest rating has been 2633, ranked 69th in the world in 1994.

Cvitan – Short, Mexico City 1981

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.a3 c5 5.d5 Ba6 6.Qc2 exd5 7.cxd5 Bb7 8.e4 Qe7 9.Bd3 Nxd5 10.O-O Nc7 11.Nc3 Qd8 12.Nd5 Ne6 13.Ne5 Nc6 14.f4 Nxe5 15.fxe5 Be7 16.Qe2 h6 17.Qh5 Rf8 18.Bxh6 gxh6 19.Rxf7 Rxf7 20.Rf1 Ng5 21.Bc4 Kf8 22.Rxf7+ Nxf7 23.Nf6 1-0

Czerniak, Moshe

Moshe Czerniak (1910-1084) was an International Master (1952) and Israel's first professional chess player. He was born in Poland, immigrated to Palestine, lived in Argentina after World War II broke out, and finally settled in Israel in 1950. He won the championship of Palestine in 1936 and the championship of Israel in 1955. He won the championship of Israel in 1974 at the age of 64.

Czerniak - Constantinou, Lugano 1968

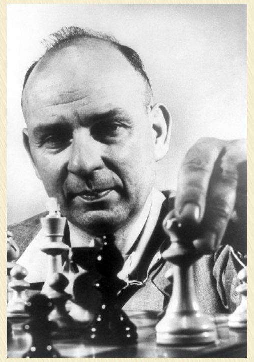
1.e4 c5 2.b3 Nf6 3.e5 Nd5 4.Bb2 d6 5.exd6 exd6 6. Na3 Nc6 7.Nc4 Nf6 8.Nf3 Be7 9.d4 O-O 10.d5 Nb4 11.Ne3 Re8 12.Be2 Bd7 13.O-O Bf8 14.Re1 Ne4 15.a3 Na6 16.Bxa6 bxa6 17.Qd3 Rb8 18.Nf1 Bf5 19.Qxa6 c4 (19...Re7) 20. Qxc4 Rc8 21.Qd4 Rxc2? (21...Qd7) 22. Ne3 (23...Rxb2 24. Nxf5, threatening 25.Qxb2 and 25. Rxe4) 1-0

Dadian (Salome Dadian de Mingrelie)

Salome Dadian de Mingrelie (1848-1913), Prince of Mingrelia and sponsor of the 1903 Monte Carlo tournament. He invited Tchigorin to play but later paid him 1,500 francs (greater than 3rd prize money) not to play because Tchigorin had published analysis of one of the Prince's games, pointing out he had made gross errors. A valuable art object was to go to the winner of a short match between the 1st and 2nd place finishers (Tarrasch and Maroczy). The players wanted a play for money also. This annoyed the Prince who gave the art object to the 3rd place finisher (Pillsbury).

Dake, Arthur W.

Arthur Dake (1910-2000) became a bridge toll collector, then a highway auto controller, and finally an automobile inspector for the state of Oregon. He left high school in Portland, Oregon at age 16 and took a job on a freighter, working his way to Hawaii, Japan, and China. He learned chess at 17 at some seaside café when he saw a chess set, and induced the owner to teach him the game. At age 20, he played in his first chess tournament, the New York State Championship, and took 3rd place. A few months later, he won the Marshall Chess Club Championship. At 22, he beat world champion Alexander Alekhine at the 1932 Pasadena Tournament. He and Humphrey Bogart used to make a living hustling chess at Coney Island. In three chess Olympiads, he won 27 games and only lost four games, winning a gold medal and the best result of any individual player at Warsaw 1935. He was given the International Master title in 1954. He received the honorary Grandmaster title in 1986 in recognition of his results in the 1930s. He was the oldest competitive chess grandmaster in history.



Dake - Schmitt, Seattle 1949

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.f3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.e4 Nb6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.Nc3 O-O 8.f4 Nc6 9.d5 Nb8 10.Nf3 e6 11.Bc5 Re8 12.d6 N6d7 13.Ba3 cxd6 14.Bxd6 Qb6 15.Qd2 e5 16.Bc4 exf4? (16...Bh6) 17.Bxf7 Kxf7 18.Ng5+ (18...Kg8 19.Qd5+ Kh8 20.Nf7+ Kg8 21.Nh6+ Kh8 22.Qg8+ Rxg8 23.Nf7 mate) 1-0

Dal Verme, Giancarlo

Giancarlo Dal Verme, Count Giancarlo dal Verme was born in Italy on May 8, 1908. He was president of the Italian Chess Federation from 1958 to 1980. He was treasurer and auditor of FIDE from 1947 to 1966. In 1951, Dal Verme and FIDE Vice President Marcel Berman composed the music of the FIDE anthem. He died on November 13, 1985.

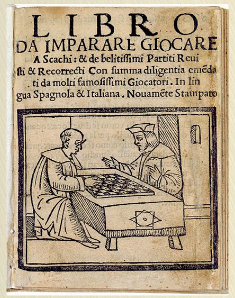
Daly, Harlow Bussey

Harlow Daly was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts on December 2, 1883, He is perhaps the oldest person to win a state chess championship. In 1959 and 1960, he won the Maine championship. In 1968 he won the Championship of Maine at age 85. He tied for 1st in 1970 and was 2nd in 1971 and 1972. He had previously won in 1961 at the age of 77 and in 1965 at the age of 81. He played in the New England Open every year from 1908 (when he won it) to 1971. He won the Massachusetts State Championship in 1940 and 1942. He was still playing chess in his late 80s and early 90s. At 90, in 1973, he won a New Hampshire Open tournament with a perfect 5-0 score. In 1975, he was designated Master Emeritus by the USCF. He died on July 8, 1979 in Framington, Massachusetts at the age of 95. He played chess for 75 years (1900 to 1974). He won the championships of Massachusetts, New Hampshire (1962), Vermont, and Maine (9 times). He competed in 280 tournaments and matches, not counting correspondence events.

Damiani, Petrus (Peter)

Peter Damiani (1007-1072), was the cardinal bishop of Ostia, Italy who wrote to Pope Alexander II in 1061 urging the pope to forbid chess from the clergy and to punish a bishop in Florence for wasting his time playing chess in the evenings. Damiani associated the game with frivolity and the sin of gambling.

Damiano, Pedro

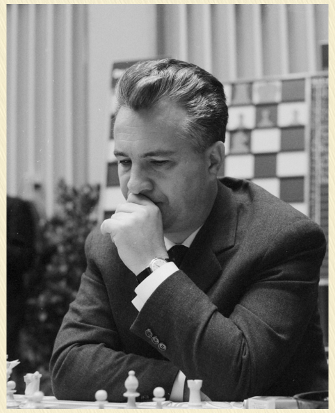


LIBRO
DA IMPARARE GIOCARE
A Scachi: & de belitiſſimi Partiti Reui
ſti & Recorrecti Con ſumma diligentia emēda
ti da molti famoſiſſimi Giocatori. In lin
gua Spagnola & Italiana. Nouamēte Stampato

Pedro Damiano (1480-1544) was a Portuguese apothecary (pharmacist) from Odemira who came from a Jewish background. He may have left Portugel for Italy in 1497 when King Manuel the First persecuted the Jewish community in Portugal. He was the author of Questo Libro e da imparare giocave a scachi et de li partiti, the first chess (modern chess) book in Italy. It was published in Rome and written in Italian and Spanish in 1512. It was the first bestseller of the modern game of chess. It went through eight editions in 50 years, first being published in Rome. The book has ten chapters and 124 pages, 89 of which deal with 72 problems and studies. The book contained chess advice and introduced the smothered mate. In the book, Damiano suggested that chess was invented by Xerxes, and called the game of chess Axedrez, which is the Spanish word for chess today. 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 f6 is called Damiano's Defense. There were no new chess works from Damiano's book until Ruy Lopez wrote his book in 1561, almost 50 years later. The discovery of Damiano's chess book and its mistakes encouraged Ruy Lopez to write his own chess book. Pedro Damiano may have been a pseudonym to hide his real name. In 1560, Gruget translated Damian's book into French. In 1562, J. Rowbowen translated Damiano's book into English.

Damjanovic, Mato

Mato Damjanovic (1927-) is a Croatian Grandmaster, born on March 3, 1927 in Djeletovci, Yugoslavia. In 1960, he represented Yugoslavia at first reserve board (+6 -2 =2) at the 14th Chess Olympiad at Leipzig. There, he won the individual silver medal for first reserve board and the team bronze medal. In 1961, he won the Yugoslav championship. In 1962, he was awarded the International Master title, and the Grandmaster title in 1964. In 1964, he became the second Croatian grandmaster, after Mijo Udovcic. He was 1st at Zagreb 1969, Bad Pyrmont 1970, Firenze 1972, Catanzaro 1972, and Vironvitica 1976. In 2005, FIDE banned him from tournament play for one year because of a fake Kali Cup chess tournament held in Mindzentkalla, Hungary in 2004. He may have been paid to



take part in this scheme. His highest ELO rating was 2475 in 1978.

Damjanovic – Tudev, Sochi 1964

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 d6 5.Bxc6+ bxc6 6.d4 exd4 7.Nxd4 c5 8.Ne2 Bb7 9.Nbc3 f5 10.exf5 Bxg2 11.Rg1 Bb7 12.Nf4 Qf6 13.Ne6 Rc8 14.Qe2 Kd7 15.Be3 Qxf5 16.Nxc5+ dxc5 17.O-O-O+ Bd6 18.Rxg7+ Kc6 19.Qc4 Qf6 20.Rf7 Qg6 21.Ne4 Rb8 22.Bxc5 1-0

Damljanovic, Branko

Branko Damljanovic was born in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia on June 17, 1961. In 1979, he won the Yugoslav junior championship. In 1989, he was awarded the Grandmaster title. He was the Yugoslav champion in 1991 and 2001 and joint champion in 1989 and 1990. His FIDE rating is 2612. In 1996, he was awarded the bronze medal for best individual performance at board 2 in the 1996 Chess Olympiad. He is the highest rated player from Serbia and Montenegro. His highest Elo rating was 2665 in 2006.

Damsky, Yakov

Yakov Damsky (1934-) was a chess journalist, chess master, and international chess arbiter. He is the author of The Batsford Book of Chess Records.

Danek, Libor (1969-)

Czech Correspondence Grandmaster (1999).

Danielian, Elina (1978-)

Woman Grandmaster from Armenia. In 1991, at the age of 11, she earned her first International Master norm.

Danielian, Oganes (1974-)

Armenian Grandmaster (1999). In 1992, he took 2nd place in the World Under 18 championship. He is rated 2530.

Danielsen, Henrik (1966-)

Grandmaster (1996) from Denmark, now living in Iceland. In 1997, he tied for 1st in the Danish championship. His highest Elo rating was 2526 in 2001.

Dann, Stephen

Former Massachusetts Chess Association (MACA) President (1971-72, 1974-75, 1977-78, 1982-83), former editor of Chess Horizons, and columnist for the Worcester Telegram & Gazette.

Dao Thien Hai (1978-)

Grandmaster (1996) from Vietnam. His highest Elo rating was 2609 in 2005. He won the Vietnames championship in 2002. He won the World Under-16 championship in 1993. He won the World Under-18 championship in 1994.

Darga, Klaus Viktor

Klaus Darga was born on February 24, 1934 in Berlin. In 1951, he became German Junior Chess Champion. In 1953 he tied with Oscar Panno of Argentina in the 2nd World Junior Championship, held in Copenhagen. West German champion in 1955 and 1961. He became an International Master in 1957 and a Grandmaster in 1964. In the 1964 Amsterdam Interzonal, he took 11th place, beating Spassky. In 1967, he tied for 1st with Bent Larsen at Winnipeg. From 1989 to 1997, he was the chief coach of the German Chess Union (German national chess team). He participated in ten Chess Olympiads for West Germany from 1954 to 1978. He works as a computer programmer for IBM.

Darin, Bobby (1936-1973)

Born Walden Waldo Cassotto, he was one of the most popular rock and roll American teen idols of the late 1950s. In late 1972, he planned the Bobby Darin International Chess Classic. It would have been the richest chess tournament ever, and he was putting up $25,000 of his own money, but he died before it could take place. Darin was a chess enthusiast. The Bobby Darin Show featured a weekly chess problem. He played chess his whole life, including the day before he died on the operating table during surgery to replace a heart valve. He taught his wife, Sandra Dee, to play chess. While he worked, she played chess with the cast or crew, and was very good, defeating most of her opponents.

Dato' Tan Chin Nam (1926-)

Chess philanthropist. Former Malaysian Chess Association President and first chess sponsor in China. FIDE Deputy President from 1982 to 1986. Since 2004, he has been financing a chess festival organized every year in Kuala Lumpur.

Dautov, Rustem Hazitovic (1965-)

Grandmaster from Germany, born in Ufa, Russia on November 28, 1965. In 1983, he was the USSR Under-18 champion. In 1986, he won the Belarusian Chess Championship. In 1989, he was awarded the International Master title. In 1991, he was awarded the Grandmaster title. He moved to Germany in 1992. In 1996, he tied for 1st with Artur Yusupov in the German Chess Championship. In 1999, he took 2nd in the German championship. In 2000, he and his German team won the silver medal at the 34th Chess Olympiad in Istanbul. He also won the bronze medal for his rating performance and a bronze medal for individual score on third board. His best Elo rating was 2636 in 2002. He married Petra Stadler, who once may have been involved with a relationship with Bobby Fischer. He now works as an instructor in an online poker company.

David, Alberto (1970-)

The first Luxembourg Grandmaster (1998). In 2003, he was awarded a gold medal for the best individual performance at board 1 of the European Team Championship. He has played board 1 for Luxembourg in six Chess Olympiads from 1994 to 2006. In 2002, he won the individual silver medal for board one, with 10 wins, 2 draws, and 1 loss. His best Elo rating was 2603 in 2009.

Davidson, Jacques

Jacques Davidson (1890-1969) was a Dutch chess player, considered the first Dutch chess professional. For awhile, he was a traveling salesman for a publisher of encyclopedias. In 1921 and 1924, he took 2nd place in the Dutch championship, behind Max Euwe. In 1921, he finished 1st at Amsterdam.

Davies, Nigel Rodney

Nigel Davies was born on July 31, 1960 in Southport, England. In 1979, he was British Under-21 champion. In 1982, he was awarded the International Master title. In 1987, he won the British Rapidplay Chess Championship. In 1993, he was awarded the Grandmaster title. His highest Elo rating was 2540 in 1995. He has written at least 10 chess books.

Dawson, Thomas

Thomas Dawson (1889-1951) was a British problemist who composed over 6,000 chess problems. He specialized in fairy chess and, in 1912, he invented the grasshopper (upside down queen) – it moves like a queen but must hop over a piece and land on the next square beyond. In 1915, he wrote Retrograde Analysis, the first chess book on the subject. In 1925, he invented the Nightrider. He was president of the British Chess Problem Society from 1931 to 1943. He worked in the rubber industry and was the head of the Intelligence Division of the British Rubber Manufacturers. He died of a stroke on December 16, 1951.

Day, Lawrence (1949-)

Canadian International Master (1972). In 2004 he won the first Canadian Senior (over 50 years old) Chess Championship with a perfect 5-0.

Day – Grimshaw, Ontario 1965

1.Nf3 d5 2.e4 c6 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Ng5 Nf6 5.Bc4 e6 6.O-O Qd4 7.Qe2 Nbd7 8.d3 exd3 9.Bxd3 Ne5 10.Rd1 Nxd3 11.Be3 Nf4 12.Qf3 Nh3+ 13.gxh3 Qe5 14.Rd8+ Ke7 15.Rad1 1-0

De Armas, Asela (1954)

Woman International Master (1978) from Cuba.

Dear Abby

In 1991, a lady wrote the following to advice columnist Abigail Van Buren. "Dear Abby: I am a 26-year-old female who would like to meet a decent, eligible man. I've tried the bar scene, but most men are after a one-night stand. I've tried church groups, but the few men who are present came because their wives made them go. So where do I go from here?" Abby (Abigail Van Buren) responded, "I have a suggestion. Join a chess club. Women are always welcome. Furthermore, they will find that men outnumber women 10-to-1. Not bad odds! Also, from 25 percent to 40 percent of the men will be unmarried. Men who play chess on a regular basis are usually of good character. The game requires that the player make individual, intelligent, patient and logical decisions. These attributes carry over into everyday life. For example, I estimate that 95% of steady tournament players do not smoke, and I have never met one who abuses alcohol or drugs. They are almost always employed, are high achievers and have a stable family life. A woman could counter with, "But I don't know anything about chess." Well, that could be to her advantage. What better way to break the ice than to ask a man of her choice to show her the moves?"

Alekhine dead from choking on meat

Deaths of Chessplayers

Airplane crash: Anders, Horne
Appendicitis: Grigoriev
Blood clot: Zaitsev
Blood poisoning: Kostic
Bombed: Ilyin-Genevsky, Menchik
Brain tumor: Gashimov
Bright's Disease: McDonnell
Cancer: Akhmilovskaya, Balinas, Barbero, Bloodgood, Botvinnik, Calvo, Denker, Geller, Pertlova, Petrosian, Robatsch, Yanovsky
Car, hit by: Kurnosov
Car wreck: Christian, Flesch, Garcia, Griffith, Hartleb, Morton, Saint, Sorokin, Swartz
Cerebral hemorrhage: Larsen
Choked: Alekhine
Combat: Belavenets, Junge, Kubbel
Diabetes: Bourdonnais, Chigorin, Crown, Hanken, Miles, Paulsen, Wood
Dropsy: Allgaier
Fall: Agzamov, Rossolimo, St. Amant
Froze: Perlis
Gas leak: Vajda, Yates
Heart Attack: Anderssen, Asrian, Bagirov, Blackburne, Bogoljubov, Breyer, Cardoso, Chong, Edmondson, Elo, Euwe, Gallagher, Harkness, Hervieux, Hodges, Judd, Keres, Khachiyan, Emanuel Lasker, Laucks, Leonhardt, Lyons, Marshall, Meier, Miles, Najdorf, Papet, Purdy, Quesada, Reshevsky, Simagin, Stahlberg, Staunton, Stein, Steiner, Sturgis, Suetin, Unzicker, Valvo, Vyzmanavin, Wachs
Kidney failure: Fischer, Tal
Leukemia: Foltys
Propeller: Stevenson
Scarlett fever: Reti
Shot: Cox, Frydmann, Gonotsky, Kohn, Junge, Krylenko, Lowtzky, Przepiorka
Stabbed: Kowalski, O'Gorman, Turner, Webb, Williams
Starvation: Rabinovich, Schlechter, Troitzky
Stroke: Bourdonnais, Bronstein, Burn, Capablanca, Donner, Fine, Gipslis, Gligoric, Gufeld, Ivan the Terrible, Morphy, Zukertort
Suicide: Bardeleben, Gilbert, Grigorian, Mackenzie, Minckwitz, Oll, Roy, Russ, Swiderski, Vitolins, Zweig
Syphilis: Pillsbury
Tuberculosis: Charousek, de Vere, Janowski
Typhoid fever: Boden, Buckle
While playing chess: Bagirov, Edmondson, Gipslis, Hervieux (2014 Chess Olympiad), Judd, Khachiyan, Leonhardt, Purdy, Quesada, Simagin, Stahlberg, Wachs, Zukertort
While finishing a game of chess: Anarkulov (2014 Chess Olympiad), Bogoljubow, Laucks, Lyons, Meier, Papet, Steiner, Suetin
While watching chess: Capablanca

De Blasio, Massimo (1960-)

In 2001, Massimo De Blasio of italy was awarded the Correspondence Grandmaster title.

De Coincy, Gautier

Gautier De Coincy (1177-1236) was the author of Les Miracles de la Sainte Vierge. It included an allegory of spiritual life, imagined as a game of chess between God and the Devil (disguised as a servant). God defeats Satan with the Fers (Virgin Mary or Queen).

de Firmian, Nicholas (Nick) Ernest (1957-)

American Grandmaster. In 1979, he was awarded the International Master title. In 1985, he was awarded the Grandmaster title. In 1983, he won the Canadian Open Championship. In 1986, he won the World Open and $21,000, at that time a record for a Swiss system tournament. He was U.S. chess champion in 1987 (tied with Joel Benjamin), 1995, and 1998. In 2002, he tied for 1st in the U.S. championship, but lost the playoff to Larry Christiansen. He has a degree in physics from the University of California, Berkeley, and worked with the IBM Deep Blue team in 1997, preparing the computer's openings for its winning efforts over world champion Garry Kasparov. The U.S. Chess Federation awarded him with "the 1999 Grandmaster of the Year" title. He played on the U.S. Olympiad team in 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1996, 1998, and 2000. His best Elo rating was 2610 in 1999. He currently resides in Denmark.

De Firmian - Meyer, New York 1991

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.f4 Bg7 5.Nf3 c5 6.Bb5+ Bd7 7.e5 Ng4 8.e6 fxe6 9.Ng5 Bxb5 10.Nxe6 Bxd4 11.Nxb5 Qa5+ 12.Qd2 Bf2+ 13.Kd1 Qa4 (13...Ne3+) 14.Qe2 Kf7 15.b3 Qa6 16.Ng5+ Kg7 17.Qxe7+ Kh6 18.Nf7+ (18...Kg7 19.Nxd6+ Kh6 20.Nf5+ gxf5 21.Qg5 mate) 1-0

de Groot, Adrian

Adrian de Groot (1914-2006) was a Dutch psychologist and chess master who did the first psychological enquiry into the minds of chess players. His 1965 book, Thought and Choice in Chess, showed the different abilities of masters and amateurs. He found that masters can recall 93% of all the pieces on a board of a chess position from a game (not random) after looking at it for 4 seconds. Experts remembered 72% and weaker chess players were able to recall only 51% of the pieces. When random positions were shown, all levels of players recalled the same percentage of pieces. This suggested that masters were able to use some form of chunking, or pattern-matching, that allowed them to recall the positions. He played on the Dutch Olympiad team in 1936, 1937, and 1939.

De la Paz Pardomo, Frank (1975-)

Cuban Grandmaster (2004). His best Elo rating was 2495 in 1999.

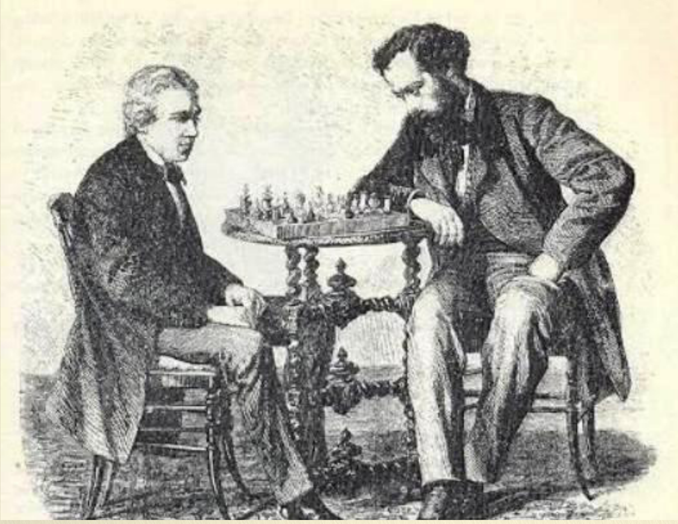
De la Riva Aguado, Oscar (1972-)

Oscar de la Riva Aguado was born in Bracelona, Spian on July 15, 1972. He won the Spanish Under-16 championship in 1986, 1987, and 1988. He won the Andorran championship in 2000, 2001, and 2007. He won the Spanish championship in 2003. He was awarded the Grandmaster title in 2004. His best Elo rating was 2556 in 2004.

De la Villa Garcia, Jesus Maria (1958-)

Spanish Grandmaster (1999). In 1985 and 19988, he won the Spanish Chess Championship. From 1997 to 2003 he was the technical director of the Spanish Chess Federation. His best Elo rating was 2525 in 1996.

de Riviere, Jules



De Rivière - Morphy, Paris - 1858

Jules de Riviere (1830-1905) was the leading French master of his day. He was a frequent opponent of Morphy and they were good friends. Morphy pawned his watch that was given to him by the Brooklyn Chess Club to de Riviere, who loaned Morphy a large sum of money. Morphy never paid de Riviere back. Morphy and de Riviere set out to write a book on chess openings, but they never completed or published the book.

De Shahiludo

The first British reference to chess is the 36-line Latin poem De Shahiludo, written by a Winchester monk. It was written in the last decade of the 12th century. The poem uses the words calvus for bishop, regina for queen, rex for king, equestris for knight, rochus for rook, and pedestris for pawn.

de Vere, Cecil

Cecil Valentine Brown, later known as Cecil de Vere, was born in February 14 (Valentine's Day), 1845. In 1857, at the age of 12, he was taught who to play chess by a strong London player, Francis Burden (1830-1882). In 1859, he joined the City of London Chess Club. In 1860, at the age of 15, he was a regular at Simpson's Divan. In 1864, he played a number of games against Reverend George A. MacDonnell, winning the majority of them. In 1865, he won a match against Steinitz (+7-3=2), with Steinitz playing odds of a pawn and a move. In November, 1866, at the age of 21, he won the 1st British Chess Association Challenge Cup, held in London, becoming the first official British Chess Champion. He remained the youngest titleholder for over a century (until Nigel Short). In June 1867, he took 5th at Paris France, won by Kolisch. In September 1867, he took 3rd-4th at the 3rd Congress of the British Chess Association at Dundee, Scotland, won by Gustav Neumann. While he was in Dundee, he learned that he had tuberculosis (consumption). He worked at Lloyds Bank, but gave up his employment when he discovered he had tuberculosis. In 1868-69, he tied for 1st place at the 2nd British Chess Association Challenge Cup, held in London. He lost the play-off to Joseph Blackburne. In 1870, he took 6th-7th at Baden-Baden, Germany. In 1872, he took 3rd-5th at the 2nd British Chess Federation Congress in London. In 1872, he was the chess editor of the Field, but lost it after 18 months through inattention to work (he had become an alcoholic). In 1874, he lost a match against Zukertort in London. He died of tuberculosis and a penniless alcoholic at the age of 29 on February 9, 1875 at Torquay.

Burn - de Vere, London 1868

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.Bd3 Bd6 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.O-O Nf6 7.Re1+ Be6 8.Bf5 O-O 9.Bxe6 fxe6 10.Rxe6 Ne4 11.c4 Rxf3 12.gxf3 Qh4 13.Rxd6? (13. fxe4) 13...Qxf2+ 14.Kh1 Nxd6 15.cxd5 Re8 16.Bd2 Re2 0-1

Deaf and Dumb

The first World Chess Championship for the Deaf and Dumb was held in Zakopane, Poland in February, 1956 and won by Svaversky of Czechoslovakia. Hamburg, Germany had a deaf and dumb chess club in 1901.

Dean, George

Medical doctor. Founder and President Emeritus of Chess Collectors International. He is the owner of the largest collection of chess sets in the world. He owns the only Faberge chess set in existence, perhaps the most valuable chess set in the world. His chess sets were exhibited at the Karpov-Kasparov World Championship match at the Macklowe Hotel in New York.

Deep Blue and Kasparov

Kasparov playing computer Deep Blue

During his match with Deep Blue, Kasparov was asked how many moves ahead did he generally thing. Kasparov responded that he normally calculates only 3 to 5 moves, and that you don't need more. However, in positions with forced lines, he thought he could calculate up to 14 moves. Deep Blue was calculating 200 million moves per second or 50 billion positions in 3 minutes.

Deepan, Chakkarvarthy (1987-)

Deepan Chakkravarthy J is a Grandmaster (2006) from India. In 2004, he was awarded the silver medal at the Asian Under-18 championship. He is rated 2506.

Degraeve, Jean-Marc (1971-)

French Grandmaster (1998). In 1987, he won the French junior championship and was the European Under-16 champion. He represented France in the 2000, 2002, and 2004 Men's Chess Olympiads. His best Elo rating was 2602 in 2001.

Del Rio Angelis, Salvador G. (1978-)

Grandmaster from Spain. His peak Elo rating was 2509.

Delay of capture

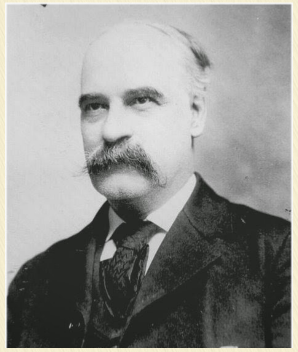
The longest delay of a capture of a piece or pawn is 57 moves, played by Oscar Chajes and Ernst Gruenfeld, Carlsbad 1923. After 94 moves, only one pawn (the White King Rook Pawn) was captured. The game took over 15 hours and lasted 120 moves. Black would have checkmated White on the 121st move.

Delchev, Alexander (1971-)

Bulgarian Grandmaster (1997). He was the Bulgarian Under-20 champion in 1990 and 1991. He won the Bulgarian championship in 1994, 1996, and 2001.

Delmar, Eugene

Eugene Delmar was born in New York City on September 12. 1841. In 1874, he won the Brookyn Chess Club championship. In 1876, he tied for 2nd place in the New York Clipper tournament, behind James Mason. In 1879, he defeated Sam Loyd in a match in New York (+5-1=2). In 1885, he won the 7th and 8th Manhattan Chess Club championship. In 1888, he defeated Samuel Lipschuetz in a match in New York (+5-3=0). In 1890, 1891, 1895, and 1897, he won the New York State Chess Association championship. In 1904, he took last place at Cambridge Springs (+3-9=3). For over 50 years, he was a leading chess player in America. He died on February 22, 1909 in New York City.



Demonstration Board

The first upright demonstration board was designed in 1857 by Johann Loewenthal (1810-1876) and used to illustrate chess games in his lectures. The first use of a demonstration board in a World Championship match was for the Steinitz-Zukertort match in 1886.

DeMaro, Barbara

Managing director of the United States Chess Trust, the charitable arm of the United States Chess Federation. She administers the Samford Fellowship (current US chess champion Hikaro Nakamura is the 2005 Samford Chess Fellow). She was the USCF Executive Assistant from 1995 to 2000 and worked for the USCF for over 20 years.

Denker, Arnold Sheldon

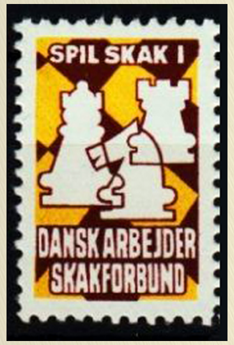
Arnold Denker (1914-2005) was a onetime boxer and boxing manager (won three successive Golden Gloves bouts by knockouts). He once said in an interview, "Back in 1936, the Russian government offered me a professorship in chess at a certain university. It was a lucrative offer, but I did not care to leave my own country. Naturally, I felt like going to a land where chess means so much – where crows of from 50,000 to 90,000 gather to watch a chess match. It was a tempting offer." He won the New York State championship in 1938 and 1939. He won the Manhattan Chess Club Championship in 1939/40 and in 1943/44. He won the 1944 U.S. Chess Championship with 14 wins, a record. He also won it in 1946 when he defeated Herman Steiner in a match. In 1942 he beat Reshevsky on time in the U.S. Championship. While spectators watched, the tournament director (Walter Stephens) mistakenly declared that Denker's time had expired. He was looking at the clock backwards and refused to change is decision, which ultimately gave Reshevsky the title. Denker once appeared in an advertisement for Camel cigarettes. He set a world record of playing 100 opponents in 7.33 hours. He won the Manhattan Chess Club Championship six times. During World War II, he gave simultaneous chess exhibitions at military bases and on board aircraft carriers. Like Reuben Fine, he was invited by the US government to help crack enemy codes. He received an Honorary Grandmaster title in

1981 (he was awarded the International Master title in 1950). He authored The Bobby Fischer I Knew and Other Stories. He died of brain cancer at the age of 90. He was inducted in the US Chess Hall of Fame in 1992. In 2004 he was proclaimed Dean of American Chess, a title given earlier to Hermann Helms and George Koltanowski. In 1984 he sponsored the national championship of high school state chess champions, known as the Denker Championship.

Denker - MacMurray, New York 1932

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.d4 cxd4 5.Nxd4 d5 6.Qa4 Qd7 7.cxd5 Nxd5 8.Nxd5 Qxd5 9.Nb5 Qd7 10.Bd2 e5 (10...a6) 11.O-O-O Bc5? (11...a6) 12.Bg5 Qf5 13.Nc7+ Kf8 14.Rd8+ Nxd8 15.Qe8 mate 1-0

Denmark



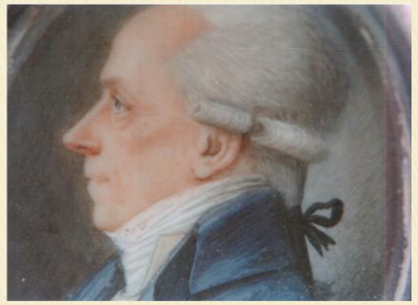
The Danish kings, Knut V (1129-1157) and Valdemar (1131-1182), were playing chess when attacked by King Sweyn (1125-1157) during a banquet. Knut was killed by one of Sweyn's warriors, but Valdemar escaped by using the chessboard as a shield. In 1250 King Eric VII Plowpenny of Denmark was captured while playing chess with Henrick Kerkwerdor of Slesvig, and was later beheaded by his younger brother, Abel.

Dervishi, Erald (1979-)

Albania's first and only Grandmaster (1998). His FIDE rating is 2502. He has been Albanian chess champion.

Deschapelles, Alexandre

Alexandre Deschapelles (1780-1847) was probably the strongest player in the world from 1800 to 1820. He claimed to have mastered chess in three days of study. A soldier in Napoleon's army, his right hand was severed from his arm at the wrist, then run over by a horse while fighting the Prussians. His nickname was Manchot (one-armed). He also received a large sabre-wound down the entire length of his face, from brow to chin. Alexandre claimed he learned all his chess knowledge in 4 days. He gave up chess and took up whist when he could no longer beat his opponents at odds. George Perigal, after interviewing him, wrote: "M. Deschapelles is the greatest chess player in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest whist player in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest billiards player in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest pumpkin-grower in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest liar in France.



DiCamillo, Attilio

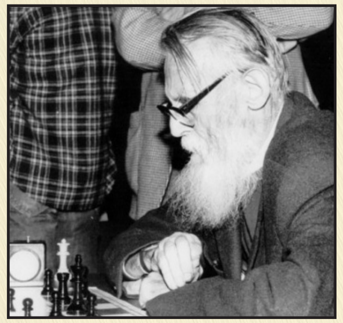
Attilo DiCamillo (1917-1962) played in three U.S. Chess Championships. He took 10th-11th place in 1944. He took 13th-16th place in 1946. He took 12th-13th place in 1957-58.

Didier, M

In 1900, Didier finished in last place out of 17 players at Paris with 1 win, 13 losses, and 2 draws. In 1901, he finished last place out of 14 players at Monte Carlo with no wins, 12 losses, and 1 draw. At this tournament, draws were counted as a quarter-point.

Diemer, Emil Josef

Emil Diemer (1908-1990) was a German master who contributed to the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit, 1.d4 d5 2. e4 dxe4 3.f3 or 1. d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.e4. In 1935/36 and 1936/37 he took first place in the Premier Reserves Major Tournament at Hastings. In 1965 he was committed to a psychiatric clinic and was told not to play chess. He returned to chess in the 1970s. He had been a member of the Nazi party and was a chess reporter in the 1930s and 1940s. He became preoccupied with Nostradamus, with interpreting the past and foretelling the future.



Diemer – NN, Germany 1948

1.d4 d5 2.a3 a6 3.Nc3 e6 4.e3 c5 5.dxc5 Bxc5 6.b4 Be7 7.Bb2 Bf6 8.Nf3 b5 9.e4 Qc7 10.e5 Bxe5 11.Nxb5 1-0

Diesen, Mark (1957-)

International Master (1976), U.S. Co-Junior Champion (with Michael Rohde) and World Junior Champion in 1976 (played in Groningen, Holland). He became the first U.S. player to win the World Junior Championship since Bill Lombardy did it in 1957. At 19, he was the youngest U.S. International Master since Fischer. In 1980 he played in the U.S. Championship, but fell and got hurt after 3 rounds, then withdrew. In 2003 he won the Texas State Championship.

Diez del Corral, Jesus (1933-)

Spanish Grandmaster (1974). He won the Spanish Chess Championship in 1955 and 1965. He is an accountant by profession.

Dimitrov, Vladimir (1968-)

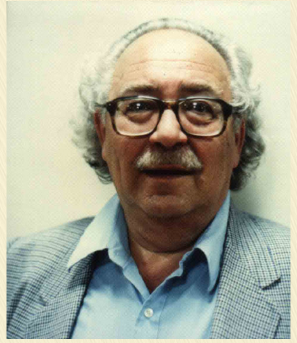
Grandmaster from Bulgaria. His FIDE rating is 2418.

Ditt, Egon (1931-2005)

FIDE Vice President from 1990 to 1994. FIDE Executive Council from 1994 to 1998. Honorary President of the German Chess Federation. He was treasurer of the European Chess Union.

Divinsky, Nathan (1925-)

Canadian mathematician, chess master, and author. In 1945, he was 3rd in the Canadian Championship. He played on the 1954 and 1966 Canadian Olympiad chess team. He was the editor of Canadian Chess Chat, Canada's chess magazine, from 1959 to 1974. His wife, Kim Campbell, was the 19th Prime Minister of Canada. They were married from 1972 to 1983. He served as assistant dean of science at the University of British Columbia. He served as president of the Canadian Chess Federation.



Dizdar, Goran (1958-)

Grandmaster from Croatia. His FIDE rating is 2518.

Dizdarevic, Emir (1958-)

Yugoslav (Bosnia and Herzegovina) Grandmaster (1988). He is rated around 2520.

Philippe – Dizdarevic, Arandelovac 1985

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.Bg5 c6 4.f3 Qb6 5.Na4 Qa5+ 6.c3 Nbd7 7.Nh3 e5 8.Bd2 b5 0-1

Djurhuus, Rune (1970-)

Grandmaster from Norway. His FIDE rating is 2461.

Djuric, Stefan (1955-)

Yugoslav (Serbia and Montenegro) Grandmaster (1982) from Belgrade. He won the 2001 Australian Open.

Djuric – Szabo, Oberwart 1979

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.Nc3 e6 4.g3 b6 5.e4 Bb7 6.d3 Be7 7.Bg2 O-O 8.O-O d6 9.b3 Nc6 10.d4 d5 11.exd5 exd5 12.cxd5 Nb4 13.dxc5 Nbxd5 14.Nxd5 Nxd5 15.Bb2 Bxc5 16.Ne5 f6 17.Nd3 Rf7 18.Nxc5 bxc5 19.Qh5 Nb4 20.Bxb7 Rxb7 21.Qxc5 Rc8 22.Rad1 Qe8 23.Qf5 Nxa2 24.Rfe1 Qc6 25.Rd6 1-0

Dlugy, Maxim (1966-)

Maxim Dlugy was born in Moscow on January 29, 1966. He emigrated with his family to New York in 1979. He became a master in 1980, and International Master in 1982, and a Grandmaster in 1986. In 1984, he tied for 3rd at the U.S. chess championship. In April 1985, at the age of 19, he advanced to the interzonals (he played in the Tunis Interzonal), the youngest U.S. player since Fischer. He tied for 6th-8th place (won by Yusupov). In 1985, he won the World Junior Chess Championship. In 1985, he took 2nd in the New York Open. In 1986 he played first board on the U.S. Olympiad chess team in Dubai. In 1987, he won the National Open in Las Vegas. In 1987 he tied for 3rd in the U.S. Championship. In 1988, he won the $32,000 Samford Chess Fellowship. In 1988, he won the World Open in Philadelphia. In 1988 and 1990, he won the US Open blitz championship. From 1988 to 1993, Dlugy was ranked number 1 in the world in the World Blitz Chess Association. In 1989, he tied for 1st at the American Open. He was elected President of the USCF (the first Grandmaster to be elected President) in 1990 and was USCF president from 1990 to 1993. In 1991, he won the 2nd Harvard Cup man-machine tournament. In 1992, he was the 3rd highest rated player in the USA, behind Kamsky and Kaidanov. In the 1990s he worked for Bankers Trust on Wall Street as a securities trader. In 2002, he was the investment manager to Russian Growth Fund (based in the Virgin Islands), which invested in a magnesium plant in Solikamsk (Russia's second biggest magnesium plant; the USA buys 60% of its production). Garry Kasparov once served as a senior advisor at the Russian Growth Fund. From June 2003 to August 2003 he was the plant's chairman of the board. In April 2005, he was arrested in Moscow on fraud charges. He had been wanted since November, 2004. He was charged with attempting to defraud the company of $9 million worth of bonds. He was transferred to a prison in Perm, central Russia. He faced up to 10 years in a Russian prison. All the charges against him were later dropped.

Shamkovich - Dlugy, New York 1983

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.e3 e6 5.Bxc4 c5 6.O-O a6 7.Qe2 cxd4 8.exd4 Be7 9.Nc3 b5 10.Bb3 Bb7 11.Bg5 O-O 12.Rfe1 Nc6 13.Rad1 Nd5 14.Nxd5 Bxg5 15.Nb6? (15.Nc3) 15...Nxd4 16.Nxd4 Qxb6 17.Qg4 Bf6 18.Nxe6 Bc8 0-1

Dokhoian, Yuri (1964-)

Russian Grandmaster (1988). He took 1st at Plovdiv 1988, Wijk aan Zee 1989, and Lulin 1993. He served a a coach to Garry Kasparov.

Dokhoian – Taimanov, Belgrade 1988

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 Bb4+ 4.Bd2 a5 5.g3 d5 6.Qc2 Nc6 7.a3 Bxd2+ 8.Nbxd2 dxc4 9.Qxc4 Qd5 10.Bg2 Ne4 11.Qd3 Nxd2 12.Qxd2 O-O 13.Rd1 Ra6 14.O-O Rb6 15.Qc1 Qb5 16.Rd2 f5 17.Rfd1 h6 18.Rc2 Kh7 19.e3 Rd8 20.Ne1 e5 21.d5 Na7 22.Rxc7 e4 23.Qc3 Qxb2 24.Rxg7+ Kh8 25.Qc7 1-0

Dolmatov, Sergei (1959-)

Russian Grandmaster (1982). In 1978 he won the World Junior Championship. He was a former student of Botvinnik. In 1989, he tied for 2nd place in the USSR Championship. He took 1st place at Hastings in 1989/1990. He has been Kasparov's second.

Kasparov – Dolmatov, Moscow 1977

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.e3 Be7 5.Bd3 O-O 6.O-O dxc4 7.Bxc4 c5 8.Qe2 cxd4 9.exd4 Nc6 10.Rd1 b6 11.Nc3 Nb4 12.Bg5 Bb7 13.Ne5 Nfd5 14.Bxe7 Qxe7 15.a3 Nf4 16.Qg4 Nbd5 17.Nxd5 Nxd5 18.Re1 Rad8 19.Bd3 f5 20.Qg3 Nf6 21.Rac1 Rxd4 22.Nc6 Bxc6 23.Rxc6 Qd7 24.Bb5 Ne4 25.Qb3 a6 0-1

Donaldson, John Walter (1958-)

International Master (1983) and one of the nicest guys in chess. In 1983 he was the captain of the US team at the Greece Olympiad when he eloped with one of the top Russian lady players, Elena Akhmilovskaya. He is director of the San Francisco Mechanics Institute Chess Club. He has a BA in history from the University of Washington. He has been captain of the U.S. Chess Olympic team six times. He edited Northwest Chess from 1983 to 1984, The Players Chess News from 1984 to 1985. He was a staff member for Inside Chess for 11 years. He has written over 20 chess books.

Fricano – Donaldson, Milwaukee 2001

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 g6 5.c4 Bg7 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Nc3 O-O 8.Be2 b6 9.O-O Bb7 10.f3 Nh5 11.f4 Nxf4 12.Rxf4 Nxd4 13.Bxd4 e5 14.Rf3 exd4 15.Nd5 Re8 16.Qf1 Bxd5 17.exd5 Qe7 18.Re1 Bh6 19.d6 Qxd6 20.c5 Qxc5 21.Bc4 d3+ 0-1

Donchev, Dimitar (1958-)

Grandmaster from Bulgaria. His FIDE rating is 2452. He was Bulgarian champion in 1983.

Dondis, Harold (1922-)

Harold Dondis was born on October 1, 1922 in Rockland, Maine. He has been a writer for the Boston Globe's chess column for over 40 years, first appearing in 1964. On March 2, 1964, he defeated Bobby Fischer in a simultaneous exhibition. He is considered the Dean of New England Chess Journalists. He is a former president of the Massachusetts State Chess Association (MSCA). In 1967, he co-founded the U.S. chess Trust with Ed Edmondson. He is a lawyer, graduating from Harvard Law School in 1945.

Donner, Johannes (Jan) Hein

Jan Donner (1927-1988) was a Dutch grandmaster (1959) who won the Dutch championship in 1954, 1957, and 1958. Donner was the first grandmaster that a Chinese player defeated. At the Chess Olympiad in Buenos Aries in 1978, Liu Wen Che defeated Donner in 20 moves, putting China on the chess map. He suffered a stroke in 1984 and was confined to a nursing home in Amsterdam until he died.

Enklaar - Donner, Netherlands 1976

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.f4 Bg7 5.Nf3 O-O 6.Be3 Nbd7 7.e5 Ng4 8.Bd2 c5 9.exd6 cxd4 10.Nxd4 Nf2 11.Qe2 e5 12.Qxf2 exd4 13.Nd5 Nc5 14.Ne7+ Kh8 15.Nxc8 Rxc8 16.O-O-O Qb6 17.Re1? (17.Qf3) 17...d3 (18.Kd1 dxc2+ 19.Ke2 Qxd6) 0-1

Dorfman, Josif (Iosif) (1952-)

Ukrainian trainer and Grandmaster (1978) who was Kasparov's second for four World Championships. He tied for 1st place (with Gulko) in the USSR championship in 1977. He later moved to Cannes, France.

Dorfman - Santos, St. Barbara 1992

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 c6 4.Qc2 Nf6 5.g3 Nbd7 6.Bg2 Bd6 7.O-O O-O 8.Nbd2 b5 9.c5 Bc7 10.e4 e5 11.dxe5 Nxe5 12.Nxe5 Bxe5 13.Nf3 Qe7 (13...Re8) 14.exd5 Nxd5 15.Re1 f6 16.Bf4 Qc7 17.Bxe5 fxe5 18.Nxe5 Bf5 19.Qb3 Rad8 20.Rad1 Rfe8 21.Bxd5+ Rxd5 22.Rxd5 Be6 23.Nxc6 (23...Qxc6 24.Rxe6 Qxe6 25.Re5 Qxb3 26.Rxe8 Kf7 27.axb3 Kxe8 28.b4) 1-0

Down, Nick

A former British Junior Correspondence Champion. In the 1985-86 British Ladies Correspondence Chess Championship, Nick Down entered as Miss Leigh Strange and won the event. He was later caught and admitted his deception was a prank that got out of hand. He was later banned from the British Correspondence Chess Association.

Drasko, Milan (1962-)

Grandmaster from Serbia and Montenegro. His FIDE rating is 2516.

Draw

The first time a draw counted a half point was the Dundee International in September, 1867 in Scotland. Players tossed for color at the start of each game. Up until the late 1940s, the USCF Laws of Chess stated that draws could not be accepted by mutual consent until 30 moves were made.

Dreev, Alexei (1969-)

Russian Grandmaster (1990) who was World Under-16 champion (1983-84). He began to play and study chess at age 6. He was European Junior Champion in 1988. His peak Elo reating was 2705. In 2004, he finished 3rd in the Russian championship.

Dreev - Agnos, Arnhem 1989

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Bg5 Nbd7 5.f4 h6 6.Bh4 Nh5 7.f5 Bg7 8.Bc4 Nhf6 9.fxg6 fxg6 10.Nf3 g5 11.Bg3 Nh5? (11...Nb6) 12.Ne5 Nxg3 13.Nf7 Nxh1 14.Nxd6+ Kf8 15.Qh5 (threatening 16.Qf7 mate) 1-0

Dubeck, Leroy (1939-)

United States Chess Federation Secretary from 1966 to 1969, and President from 1969 to 1972. He has a Ph.D. in Physics. He was President, Vice-President or Secretary of the New Jersey State Chess Federation for over 20 years. He has been a physics professor at Temple University for over 30 years.

Dubois, Serafino (1817-1899)

Italy's leadng player in the mid 19th century. In 1847, he edited the first chess column (L'Album) in Italy.

Duchamp, Marcel

In 1961, artist Marcel Duchamp (1887-1968) organized an art exhibition with works by Picasso, Dali, Matisse, Ernst, Alexander Calder, Miro, Tanguy, himself, and others. The works were auctioned off and the profits were used for the Duchamp Chess Endowment Fund of the American Chess Foundation. He visited the set of "Paris Blues" to teach Duke Ellington to play chess. Ellington watched Duchamp demonstrate the fundamental moves, then made his sole comment, "Crazy, man, crazy." Duchamp was an active member of the Board of Directors of the American Chess Foundation. In 1966, he organized a chess exhibition called Hommage a Caissa. He asked for and received works from Bellmer, Ernst, Lichtenstein, Magritte, Oldenberg, and others to be auctioned for chess funds. He produced thirty 'ReadyMade' chess sets and sold them at the Cordier & Elkstrom Gallery in New York. In this exhibition, he played chess with Salvador Dali while Andy Warhol had the band Velvet Underground sent to provide the background music. Duchamp raised over $32,000 to support the American Chess Foundation. Duchamp achieved the title of national chess master of France in 1925. In 1935, the International Correspondence Chess Federation held a 4-year correspondence tournament. It was won by Duchamp without a loss of any game. He was the first International Correspondence Chess Olympiad Champion. Duchamp designed a pocket chess set, but he could not market it.

Duchamp - E. Smith, Hyeres 1928

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 e6 4.Bc3 b6 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Bd2 Ba6 7.Ne5 Nxc3 8.Bxc3 f6 9.e3 fxe5 10.Bxa6 Nxa6 11.Qa4+ Qd7 12.Qxa6 Be7 13.dxe5 O-O 14.O-O c5 15.Rad1 Qc7 16.Qc4 Qc6 17.a4 Rad8 18.f4 Rxd1 g6 (19...a5) 20.Rd6! Bxd6 21.Qxe6+ Rf7 22.exd6 Qd7 23.Qe5 (23...Rf8 24.Qh8+ Kf7 25.Qxh7+ Ke8 26.Qxg6+) 1-0

Dufresne, Jean

Jean Dufresne (1829-1893) was a German chess player and newspaper editor in Berlin. He wrote novels under the pseudonym E.S. Freund, an anagram of his real name. He was a pupil of Adolf Anderssen.

Dufresne – Von Der Lasa, Berlin 1850

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Bc4 Nc6 4.Ng5 d5 5.exd5 Na5 6.Bb5+ c6 7.dxc6 bxc6 8.Ba4 h6 9.Nf3 e4 10.Qe2 Be6 11.Ne5 Qd4 12.Bxc6+ Nxc6 13.Qb5 Bc5 14.Qxc6+ Ke7 15.Qb7+ Kd6 16.f4 Qf2+ 17.Kd1 Qxf4 18.Qc6+ Kxe5 19.d4 Bxd4 20.Qc7+ 1-0

Dunst, Theodore

Theodore Dunst (1907-1985) was a New York master who popularized the opening 1.Nc3, which is sometimes called the Dunst Opening.

Durao, Joaquim (1938-)

Portuguese chess player; awarded the International Master title in 1975. He has won the Portuguese championship 13 times. He served as Vice President of FIDE.

Durao - Horta, Lisbon 1954

1.e4 e6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Bg5 Be7 4.Bd3 O-O 5.Nc3 Nxe4? (5...Nc6) 6.Bxe7 Nxc3 7.Bxh7+ Kh8 8.Qh5 (8...Kg8 9.Bxd8) 1-0

Duras, Oldrich

Oldrich duras (1882-1957) was Czech champion (1905, 1907, and 1909) and grandmaster (1950) who was one of the world's top 10 players from 1906 to 1914. During World War I he served in the Austrio-Hungarian army. He gave up chess in 1918 to pursue his career as a civil servant.

Duras - Jes, Pisek 1912

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 d5 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.Nc3 Qh5 6.d4 Bg4 7.Bxf4 Bxf3 8.Qxf3 Qxf3 9.gxf3 Nc6 10.Bxc7 Nxd4 11.O-O-O Ne6?? (11...Bc5) 12.Bb5+ Ke7 13.Nd5 mate 1-0

Dus-Chotimirsky, Fedor

Fedor Dus-Chotimirsky (1879-1965) was a Russian International Master (1950). In 1909 he defeated the eventual winners Lasker and Rubinstein at St. Petersburg, but took 13th place. He claimed he was Alekhine's first chess teacher, in 1900. He played in five Soviet Chess Championships. He once took a move back against David Bronstein in a tournament as spectators watched his game. In response to the crowd and the tournament director who tried to intervene, he shouted, "Hey, I just made a bad move and now I an changing it to a good one. To hell with the rules, this is chess." The game continued as nothing happened. Dus-Chotimirisky may have been the person who coined the name "Dragon Variation" of the Sicilian Defense.

Dus-Chotimirsky – Sharov, Moscow 1901

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4.O-O d6 5.d4 Nd7 6.Nc3 Be7 7.Be3 O-O 8.Qd2 Bf6 9.Ne2 Qe7 10.Ng3 exd4 11.Nxd4 Nxd4 12.Bxd4 Ne5 13.f4 Ng4 14.Be2 Bxd4+ 15.Qxd4 Nxh2 16.Nh5 f5 17.Kxh2 g6 18.Bc4+ 1-0

Dvoirys, Semen (1958-)

Grandmaster from Russia. His FIDE rating in 2589. He once threw his shoe through the tournament hall in Holland after a defeat. Another time, he beat his head on the floor after a loss.

Dyckhoff, Eduard

Eduard Dyckhoff (1880-1949) was a German chess club activist and one of the most enthusiastic propagators of correspondence chess. In 1930, he won the Internationaler Fernschachbund (IFSB) world correspondence championship. He took second place in 1929, 1931 and 1936. In 1954, a giant Dychkhoff Memorial Correspondence Tournament was organized with 1,860 chess players from 33 countries. As many as 8,856 games were played in this event. The event was won by Lothar Schmid, who later became a grandmaster in correspondence and over-the-board play.

Dydyshko, Viacheslav (1949-)

Grandmaster from Belarus. His FIDE rating is 2551.

Dyner, Israel (1903-1979)

Belgian Chess Champion in 1932 and 1935.

Dzindzichashvili, Roman Yakovlevich (1944-)

Soviet-born (Tbilisi) player and Grandmaster (1977). He won the U.S. Championship in 1983 and 1989. He played in two USSR championships (1971 and 1972) before immigrating to Israel in 1976. He was Israeli Champion in 1977. He came to the United States in 1980. He won Lone Pine in 1980. He led the U.S. Olympiad team in 1984.

Grigorian - Dzindzichashvili, USSR 1969

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.c3 f5 5.d4 fxe4 6.Ng5 Bb6 7.d5 e3 8.dxc6 bxc6 9.h4 exf2+ 10.Kf1 cxb5 11.Qd5 Nh6 12.Qxa8 c6 13.Ne4 O-O 14.Bg5? (14.b4) 14...b4 (threatening 15...Ba6 and mate) 0-1

Edinburgh-London Correspondence Match

The first well known correspondence challenge was the Edinburgh – London chess club match, from April 24, 1824 to July 31, 1828. The match was scheduled to continue until two decisive games were completed. Draws did not count (there were 2 draws – games 1 and 3). Edinburgh made the first move on 4 of the 5 games. Edinburgh won, 2-1.

Einsiedeln Verses

The Einsiedeln Verses are the earliest known literary account of chess and the earliest reference to chess in a western document. It was written in the 10th century in the Benedictine monastery at Einsiedeln, Switzerland. It is a 98-lineMedieval Latin poem, called versus de scachis, describing chess. It is dated around 997 A.D. The text only describes how the pieces move. It is not allegorical in nature.

Einstein, Alburt

Albert Einstein, contrary to published statements, did not play "three-dimensional" chess for recreation. He didn't even play chess in two dimensions. He seemed to think he had a better use for his mind. He never played bridge either. Bridge is work, he said, not relaxation. What did he do for recreation? He took long walks and played the piano or violin.

En Passant

En passant was first used in the 15th century but not universally accepted until 1880.

Euwe, Max

Machgielis (Max) Euwe (1901-1981) (pronounce uhr-vuh) was twice world champion – 1935-37 and for 1 day in 1947. In 1947, the FIDE Congress voted for Euwe to be world champion since Alexander Alekhine died. However, the Soviet delegation, which joined FIDE in 1947, was late one day for this vote. They showed up the next day and had the title rescinded in favor of a match-tournament (later won by Mikhail Botvinnik). Euwe was an amateur boxer and once won the amateur heavyweight boxing champion of Europe. His PhD dissertation was entitled "Differential variants of two co-variant vector fields with four variables."

Fahrni, Hans

Hans Fahrni (1874-1939), a Swiss master, was the first master to play 100 opponents simultaneously. It took place in 1911 at Munich. He was the Swiss chess champion in 1902. In 1916, suffering from psychosis, he was hospitalized. He was released, but following a relapse, he was hospitalized again and diagnosed with "catatonic schizophrenia." In 1922, he was the first to write a chess monograph on the opening 1.e4 Nf6, which he called Alekhine's Defense (Die Aljechin-Verteidigung).

Ferdowsi

Ferdowsi (940-1020) was one of Persia's greatest poets. In 1011 he finished the great epic poem "Shahnameh" (Book of Kings) which recounted the history of chess. This massive poem took 35 years to write. It is the only pre-Islamic source which gives such details as the names of the chess pieces. It is considered the national epic of the Iran (Persia) and the Persian speaking world. It has 50,000 verses.

Ferrand

In 1213 Ferrand, the Count of Flanders, got angry and hit his wife, Jeanne, after losing to her in chess. Later, he was taken prisoner by Philip Augustus at the Battle of Bovines. His wife could have obtained his release but never forgave him for the beating. He remained a prisoner for 13 years (1213-1226).

Film and Chess

The first time chess appeared in film was from a scene in The Wishing Ring in 1914. The heroine, Sally, attempts to display her intelligence and love of the intellect by playing a game of chess. She also plays chess with the Earl to distract him from the pain he suffers from gout. The first film to deal exclusively with chess was Chess Fever, made in Moscow in 1925 and starring Capablanca.

Fine, Reuben

Reuben Fine was one of the best chessplayers in the U.S. in the 1930s. During World War II he was employed by the Navy to calculate where enemy submarines might surface based on positional probability (operations research). He was also a translator for the military as he was fluent in 7 languages. He gave up chess to become a psychoanalyst.

Fischer-Spassky, 1972

Bobby Fischer played Boris Spassky in a back room of the 1972 world chess championship in game 3. A chess set had to be found that both players would agree to play on in this back room. The chess set was only used once, and was later auctioned for $76,275.

Fleming, Ian

Moonraker, the third James Bond novel by Ian Fleming (1908-1964), written in 1954, contains references to Paul Morphy. "Morphy, the great chess player, had a terrible habit. He would never raise his eyes from the game until he knew his opponent could not escape defeat. Then he would slowly lift his great head and gaze curiously at the man across the board. His opponent would feel the gaze and would slowly, humbly raise his eyes to meet Morphy's. At that moment he would know that it was no good continuing the game. The eyes of Morphy said so. There was nothing left but surrender. Now, like Morphy, Bond lifted his head and looked straight into Drax's eyes. Then he slowly drew out the queen of diamonds and placed it on the table. Without waiting for Meyer to play he followed it, deliberately, with the 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, and the two winning clubs." It was a battle over a game of bridge. Moonracker was Britain's first nuclear missile project. In 1957, Fleming wrote From Russia, With Love with several references to chess. World champion Alexander Alekhine won the individual gold medal with 9.5 points out of 12 (79.2%).

Folkestone 1933

Site of the 5th Chess Olympiad (called the Tournament of Nations) in Folkestone, England. It comprised of an open, an unofficial women's tournament, and the 4th Women's World Chess Championship (won by Vera Menchik, with a perfect 14-0 score). First place team, and the Hamilton-Russell Cup, went to the USA (Kashdan, Marshall, Fine, Dake, and Simonson), followed by Czechoslovakia and Sweden (tiebreak over Poland and Hungary). 15 teams and 71 players participated. It was the smallest of all Chess Olympiads.

Combe – Hasenfuss, Folkestone 1933

1.d4 c5 2.c4 cxd4 3.Nf3 e5 4.Nxe5 Qa5+ 0-1

France

The first French reference to chess is in a report of the siege of Antioch in 1098. During the First Crusade, Peter the Hermit (1050-1115) found the Turkish general, Karbooga, playing chess. In 1110 King Louis VI (1081-1137) of France was captured by an English knight, who shouts that the king has been captured. The King escaped yelling, "Ignorant and insolent knight. Not even in chess can a King be taken."

Franklin, Benjamin

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) wrote the first chess article published in America, the 'Morals of Chess,' in Columbia Magazine (pictured), December 1786. Franklin credited the Spanish as the first chess players in the New World.

Freankel, Heinrich

Heinrich Freankel (1897-1986) was an author and Hollywood screenwriter most notable for his biographies on Nazi war criminals (Himmler, Hess, Goebbels, Goering, etc). He wrote chess books and a chess column under the pseudonym of Assiac (Caissa spelled backwards).

Fredkin Prize

The Fredkin Prize of $100,000 was for the first computer to win a match from the world chess champion. The prize was created at Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) in 1980 by computer science professor Edward Fredkin (1934-). It was awarded to the IBM Deep Blue Team (Feng Hsu, Murray Campbell, and Joseph Hoane) in 1997 after the Deep Blue computer defeated Garry Kasparov.

Frere, Thomas

Thomas Frere (1820-1900) helped organize the First American Chess Congress in New York in 1857. In 1858, he published Frere's Chess Hand-Book. He was the first president of the Manhattan Chess Club.

Gambit

Gambit is a wrestling term for tripping up the heels. Ruy Lopez was the first to use it as a chess term for traps in 1561. Ruy Lopez got the term from an Italian expression, dare il gambetto (to put a leg forward in order to trip someone). He used the Spanish term gambit that led to the French word gambit. Greco introduced the term into England and France in 1623. The broader term of gambit used for an opening move meant to gain advantage was first recorded in English in 1855.

Gaprindashvili, Nona

Nona Gaprindashvili (1941-) was the first woman to achieve the men's International Grandmaster title, in 1978. She became the first woman to win a "men's" chess tournament when she tied for first place at Lone Pine in 1977. In 1975, she had a perfume named after her in the USSR. She was women's world chess champion from 1962 to 1978. In 2009, she won the World Senior Championship for women.

Georgia

From 1963 to 1969 Soviet Georgia had the distinction of being the birthplace of both World Chess Champions (Petrosian and Gaprindashvili).

Gilbert, Ellen E.

American correspondence player from artford, Connecticut, also known as Mrs. J. W. Gilbert. She was born in 1837 as Ellen Strong. In the 1860s, she established the 'Queen's Chess Club' in Hartford. In 1876, she was elected president of the Hartford Chess Circle, one of the largest chess clubs in the United States. In 1879 she participated in a U.S. vs. British correspondence match (International Postal Card Chess Tournament) with one of the strongest correspondence players in the world, George Gossip, and announced mate in 21 moves and mate in 35 moves in their two games. Ellen Strong married John W. Gilbert. She was known as "The Queen of Chess." She may be the first lady who played chess blindfolded. She died at the age of 63 in 1900.

Gilg, Karl

Karl Gilg (1901-1981) was a German chess International Master (1953) from Czechoslovakia. He played for Czechoslovakia in 4 Chess Olympiads from 1927 to 1936. In 1938, he became a German citizen. From 1945 to 1947, he was a German prisoner of war in East Lothian, Scotland. He won the Rosenheim, Germany championship 25 times and the Bavarian championship 4 times.

Gilk – Censer, London Chess Olympiad 1927

1.d4 Nf6 2.e3 d5 3.c4 e6 4.Nf3 Nbd7 5.Bd3 Be7 6.O-O O-O 7.Nc3 dxc4 8.Bxc4 c5 9.e4 cxd4 10.Qxd4 Nc5 11.Qe3 Ng4 12.Qf4 Nf6 13.Rd1 Qa5 14.Bd2 Bd7 15.e5 Ne8 16.b4 Qxb4 17.Nd5 Qa3 18.Bb4 1-0

Gligoric, Svetozar

Svetozar Gligoric (1923-2012) holds the record for most medals in the Chess Olympiads – 12. He also won the championship of Yugoslavia a record 12 times.

Gokhale, Anupama

Anupama Gokhale, neé Abhyankar, born in Bombay on May 17, 1969, is a former women's chess champion of India. She was awarded the Women's International Master title in

1985. She married chess master Raghunandan Gokhale, chairman of the Mumbai Chess Association and Anupama's coach. In 1988, she played board 2 for India in the Women's Chess Olympiad. In 1990, she played board 1 for India in the Women's Chess Olympiad. She has won the women's championship of India 5 times (1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, and 1997). She won the women's section of the Asian Chess Championship in 1985 and 1987. In 1998, she sued her chess federation, saying there was a deliberate attempt to deny her the 6th national title.

Das – Gokhale, Calcutta 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d3 Be7 5.O-O O-O 6.Bb3 d6 7.c3 h6 8.Re1 Re8 9.Nbd2 Bf8 10.Nc4 Be6 11.a4 Qd7 12.a5 a6 13.Bc2 Rad8 14.b4 Qc8 15.Qe2 Bg4 16.Ne3 d5 17.exd5 Nd4 18.cxd4 exd4 19.Ba4 Re7 20.Bb2 Nxd5 21.Bxd4 Nf4 22.Qb2 Bxf3 23.gxf3 Qh3 24.Bb3 Rd6 0-1

Golden Knights

The Golden Knights is the United States open correspondence chess championship. The first Golden Knights postal chess tournament started in 1943 (then called the Victory Tournament) and was won by John Staffer, who was 74 years old. In 1944, it was called the Postal Chess Championship. In 1945, it was finally called the Golden Knights tournament. About 5,000 players typically participate in this event.

Golombek, Harry

Harry Golombek (1911-1995) was awarded the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) in 1966 for his services to the game of chess. He worked at Bletchley Park, the wartime codebreaking center, during World War II. He became an honorary grandmaster in 1985. He was a chess correspondent for The Times newspaper for 44 years (1945-1989).

Gottingen Manuscript

The Gottingen Manuscript is the earliest known work entirely devoted to modern chess. It is a Latin text of 33 leaves held at the University of Gottingen. It was supposedly written by Luis Ramirez de Lucena (1465-1530) around 1500.

Granada

A king in Granada in 1396 sentenced his brother Jusap to death. The Prince was found playing chess. Being denied a respite of two hours, he succeeded in obtaining time to finish his game. Fortunately, before it was finished the brother died, and Jusap was elected to the throne in Granada.

Grandmasters

There are close to 1,400 chess grandmasters in the world. In 1950, FIDE recognized only 27 grandmasters. Over-the-board (OTB) Grandmasters that are also Correspondence Grandmasters include Ulf Andersson, Igor Bondarevsky, Aivrars Gipslis, Curt Hansen, Jonny Hector, Janis Klovans, Jonathan Penrose, Lothar Schmid, and Duncan Suttles.

Grau, Roberto Gabriel

Argentine chess champion in 1926, 1927, 1928, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1939. He was South American Champion in 1921-22 and 1928. He represented Argentina in 6 Chess Olympiads, mainly on first board.. He was one of the original founders of FIDE, which formed in Paris in 1924. He helped organize the world championship match between Capablanca and Alekhine in Buenos Aires in 1927. He was born in 1900 and died in 1944.

Grau – Oliveira, Argentina 1921

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 e6 3.c4 c5 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.e3 Nc6 6.a3 Be7 7.dxc5 Bxc5 8.b4 Bd6 9.Bb2 b6 10.cxd5 exd5 11.Nd4 Bb7 12.Be2 O-O 13.O-O Rc8 14.Ncb5 Nxd4 15.Nxd4 Ne4 16.Nf5 Nc3 17.Bxc3 Rxc3 18.Qd4 1-0

Greco, Giachino

Giaochino Greco (1600-1634) is best known of the wandering chessmen in the early 17th century. He made a living selling chess manuscripts of openings and traps to wealthy patrons. He was taken to the West Indies by a Spanish nobleman where he died, leaving his fortune to the Jesuits.

Gresser, Gisela Kahn

Gisela Kahn Gresser (1906-2000) won the U.S. Women's Championship 9 times. In 1944, she won with an 8-0 score. She last won it in 1969 at the age of63. She was also the first American woman to be inducted into the U.S. Chess Hall of Fame.

Grigoriev, Nikolai

Nikolai Grigoriev (1895-1938) was a Soviet endgame analyst. In 1936 the French magazine, La Strategie, promoted an end-game competition. Of the 12 awards, he won 10 of them He shared 1st and 2nd prizes, won 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes; shared 1st and 2nd honorable mentions, and was awarded 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th honorable mentions. He won the Moscow championship 4 times. He composed over 300 endgame studies.

Grossdeutscher Schachbund (GSB)

Nazi chess organization formed in 1933, with headquarters in Berlin. It was a purely politaccly motivated organization. Its president was Ehrhardt Post (1881-1947). Dr. Joseph Goebbels (1897-1945), the German Minister of Propaganda, was the honorary President. All Jews were excluded and the Constitution said that only German Aryans could be members. At one time, it had 50,000 members. Its chess magazine did not include any games by Jewish players. In 1943, the GSB headquarters in Berlin was completely destroyed in an Allied bombing raid. All files and records of the GSB were destroyed.

Grundy, James

The Grundy Affair is the most infamous scandal in U.S. championship history. James Grundy (1855-1919) needed a win in the last round to tie for first place at the 5th American Chess Congress in 1880. Grundy bribed his opponent, Preston Ware (1821-1890), $20 during the game to let Ware's advantage slip into a draw so that Grundy could make sure of second place. When Ware agreed and took the money, Grundy tricked him and played for a win which he did. The event was won by George Mackenzie, who beat Grundy on tiebreak, 2-0.

Gunsberg, Isidor

In 1916, Isidor Gunsberg (1854-1930), a Hungarian who later became a British citizen, sued the Evening News for libel when they said that his chess column contained "blunders." He won the suit after the British High Court accepted a submission that in chess matters, eight oversights did not make a blunder. In his earlier years, he operated the automaton Mephisto.

Gutmayer, Franz

Franz Gutmayer (1857-1937) was an Austrian chess writer. In 1898, he wrote a book (The Road to the Championship) on how to become a chess master, but he never became one himself. He never won first place in a Haupturnier, which was a requisite for the title of master in Germany.

Haberditz, Hans

Hans Haberditz (1901-1957) was a Viennese chess player and analyst. The moves 1.e4 e6

2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 f6 is known as the Haberditz variation. In 1955, he invented this variation: 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Bg5 Ne4 4.Bf4 e5.

Haberditz – Hysek, Vienna 1938

1.Nf3 f5 2.e4 fxe4 3.Ng5 d5 4.d3 exd3 5.Bxd3 Nf6 6.Nxh7 Nxh7 7.Bg6+ Kd7 8.Qxd5# 1-0

Hrdy - Haberditz, Vienna 1951

1.d4 d5 2.c4 Nc6 3.e3 e5 4.dxe5 d4 5.a3 Bf5 6.Bd3 dxe3 7.Bxf5
exf2 8.Ke2 Qxd1+ 0-1

Harmonist, Max

German chess master (1864-1907) who earned his living as a ballet dancer and part of the Corps de Ballet at the Royal Opera in Berlin, which employed a troupe of ballet dancers. He was one of the strongest chess players in Berlin. In later life, he suffered from cerebral palsy and died at age 42.

Harmonist – NN, Berlin 1897

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.f4 d5 4.fxe5 Nxe4 5.Nf3 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Be7 7.d4 Be6 8.Bd3 O-O 9.h4 f6 10.Ng5 fxg5 11.Bxh7+ Kxh7 12.hxg5+ Kg8 13.Qh5 Rf5 14.g4 Rxg5 15.Bxg5 Bxg4 16.Qxg4 Qd7 17.e6 Qd6 18.Qh3 1-0

Harris, Walter

The first African-American master was Walter Harris, who became a chess master in 1963. He became a scientist at the U.S. Naval Observatory in Washington, D.C.

Harvard

The Harvard Chess Club was founded in 1874 and is one of the oldest chess clubs in the country, and the oldest chess club in the Boston area. Harvard played its first correspondence game in February 1879, against the Boston Chess Club. The current Harvard Chess Club faculty advisor is Dr. Noam Elkies, a strong chess master. In 1996, Elkies won the world championship of chess problems solving.

Hastings 1895

The Hastings 1895 chess tournament was the strongest tournament in history at the time it occurred. All the top players of the generation competed. The winner was Harry Nelson Pillsbury, followed by Mikhail Chigorin, Emanuel Lasker, Siegbert Tarrasch, William Steinitz, Emanuel Schiffers, Curt von Bardeleben, Richard Teichmann, Carl Schlechter, Joseph Henry Blackburne, Carl Walbrodt, Dawid Janowski, James Mason, Amos Burn, Isidor Gunsberg, Henry Bird, Adolf Albin, Georg Marco, William Pollock, Jacques Mieses, Samuel Tinsley, and Beniamino Vergani. Pillsbury was relatively unknown and was playing in his first major tournament. The tournament was organized by the Hastings Chess Club, founded in 1882.

Chigorin – Janowski, Hastings 1895

1. e4 e5 2. Nc3 Nf6 3. d3 d5 4. exd5 Nxd5 5. Qe2 Nc6 6. Bd2 Be7 7. O-O-O O-O 8. Qf3 Be6 9. Nge2 f5 10. Qh3 Qd6 11. Nxd5 Qxd5 12. Nc3 Qa5 13. a3 Bxa3 14. Nb1 Bxb2+ 15. Kxb2 Qa2+
16. Kc1 Nd4 0-1

Hazeltine, Miron James

Miron James Hazeltine (1824-1907) was a newspaper chess columnist in the late 19th century. He was the first person to omit the “to” from recorded moves – making “P to K4" into “P-K4.” He was the chess editor of the New York Clipper for more than 50 years. He began his first chess column in the New York Saturday Courier on February 3, 1855. This may be the first chess column in the United States.

Heidelberg

In September 1467, Heidelberg, Germany was the site of the first known European chess tournament. It was sponsored by Frederick I, Elector of the Palatinate. A second tournament was followed 10 years later in Nuremberg.

Heidenfeld, Wolfgang

In 1958 the reigning Irish Champion won his game at the Munich Olympiad, yet Ireland lost the match 0-4! That’s because the Irish Champion, Wolfgang Heidenfeld (1911-1981), played for South Africa, where they defeated Ireland 4-0. Heidenfeld was born in Berlin, but was forced to move from Germany to South Africa because he was a Jew. He won the South African Chess Championship 8 times. He won the Irish Championship 6 times. During World War II, he helped decode German messages for the Allies.

Heinrichsen, Arved

Arved Heinrichsen (1879-1900) was a Lithuanian chess master. His very short chess career took place in Germany in 1896-1898. He was a mediacl student in Berlin. His name is attached to the Heinrichsen Opening (also known as the Dunst, Baltic, Sleipner, Kotrc, and Queen’s Knight Opening), 1. Nc3. He died of tuberculosis at the age of 20.

Heinrichsen – Walbrodt, Germany 1897

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. b4 Bxb4 5. c3 Ba5 6. O-O Nf6 7. d4 O-O 8. dxe5 Nxe4 9. Bd5 Nc5 10. Ng5 h6 11. Nxf7 Rxf7 12. Bxf7+ Kxf7 13. Qd5+ Ne6 14. f4 Bb6+ 15. Kh1 Ne7 16. Qf3 g6 17. f5 gxf5 18. Qh5+ Kg8 19. Bxh6 d6 20. Rf3 f4 21. Nd2 d5 22. Raf1 Bd7 23. Qg4+ Kf7 24. Rxf4+ Nxf4 25. Qg7+ 1-0

Helpmate

Max Lange (1832-1899) invented the helpmate in 1854. A helpmate is a type of chess problem in which both sides cooperate in order to achieve the goal of checkmating Black. Max Lange published the first helpmate in Deutsche Schachzeitung in December, 1854. The problem had White to move first. In November 1860, Sam Loyd (1841-1911) published the first helpmate with Black to move first, which is now the standard.

Henry I

Henry I (1068-1135) was the King of England who, in 1106, imprisoned his brother Richard, Duke of Normandy, in Cardiff Castle for 28 years. Richard’s only activity was playing chess.

HIARCS

The chess program HIARCS (Higher Intelligence Auto-Response Chess System) was first written in 1980 by British teenager Mark Uniacke. The first version was written in BASIC, and could search one move ahead and took 30 seconds to make each move. By 1991, the program could search 800 moves a second on a 386 processor before playing its best move. In 1993, it won the World Microcomputer Chess Championship. In 1995, the program could search 20,000 positions a second. In the mid-1990s, world champion Garry Kasparov began to use HIARCS in his training. HIARCS is now in its 14th version. It can now search over a million positions per second.

Ho Meng-Wei

Youngest chess player to participate in the Chess Olympiad. In 2008, he played for Taiwan at the age of 7 years, 11 months and 12 days. He lost all of his 7 games.

Hodges, Albert Beauregard

Albert Beauregard Hodges (1861-1944), was born in Nashville, Tennessee during the Civil War. He later moved to of Staten Island, New York. He learned chess at age 19. In the 1880s, he was the Tennessee chess champion. His first job was a hidden operator of Ajeeb, the Chess Automation, at the Eden Musee in New York. He won the New York State chess championship in 1892, 1893, and 1894. He won the Manhattan Chess Club championship in 1893 and 1898-99. He was a former U.S. Champion (1894-96) after defeating Jackson Showalter with 5 wins, 3 losses, and 1 draw. He never defended his title due to business pressures (he was an accountant). Pillsbury challenged him in 1895 but Hodges declined for business reasons and announced his retirement from the title in 1896. He was the only American master to play against 5 world chess champions over a period of 60 years. He played Zukertort, Steinitz, Lasker, Capablanca, and Alekhine. He was the only player to participate in all 13 cable matches between the USA and England from 1896 to 1911, all without losing a game. He founded the Staten Island Chess Club and was its president for 12 years. From 1893 to 1913, he was secretary of the Sailors Snug Harbor. He died of a heart attack.

Michelsen – Hodges, New York 1915

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d3 Be7 5.O-O d6 6.c3 O-O 7.Bb3 Qe8 8.h3 Be6 9.Bxe6 fxe6 10.Qb3 Nd8 11.Ng5 d5 12.f4 exf4 13.Bxf4 Nh5 14.Be3 Rxf1+ 15.Kxf1 Bxg5 16.Bxg5 Qg6 17.Be3 Qg3 18.Qa4 Nc6 19.Bc5 Nf4 20.Qd1 Qxg2+ 21.Ke1 Ne5 0-1

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Chess Federation was founded in 1960 and joined FIDE in 1961. The Hong Kong team in the 1974 Students' Chess Olympiad, held in Teesside, England, consisted of four brothers aged 8 to 18. They were Suresh, Krishan, Naresh, and Ramesh Jhunjhnuwaia.

Hou Yifan

Hou Yifan (born Feb 27, 1994) was world women's champion at age 16, the youngest ever world champion. She was world champion from 2010 to 2012 and is the current women's world champion. In 2006, at the age of 12, she participated in the FIDE Women's World Championship, the youngest ever.

Houn of Bordeaux

The Huon of Bordeaux is a romance written around 1200 describing a servant who plays chess against a princess, the daughter of Emperor Yvorin. If he loses the game, he loses his head. If he wins, he may sleep with the princess. The princess happens to be a master chess player. In the end, she finally lets him win, but he rejects the reward.

Howe, Henry A

Henry Aspinwall Howell (1815-1900) was a professor and Doctor of Law who won the 6th Canadian chess championship, held in Quebec, in 1877. He participated in 5 Canadian championships from 1874 to 1883. In 1884, he was the President of the Montreal Chess Club. He was a Vice-President of the Canadian Chess Association in 1873-1874.

Ilyin-Genevsky, Alexander

Alexander Ilyin-Genevsky (1894-1941) was a Russian master who had to learn the game twice. He was gassed, then shell-shocked in World War I, which took away his memory (Irving Chernev wrote that a bullet had penetrated a portion of his brain). He had previously been champion of Geneva where he added the city's name to his own. He had to learn the game all over again, starting from how each piece moved. He organized the first USSR chess championship in 1920. He won the first Trade Unions Championship of the USSR in 1927. He supposedly died during the siege of Leningrad in 1941 after a Nazi air raid on his ship. Other sources say that he died during Stalin's Great Purge.

Ilyumzhinov, Kirsan

Kirsan Ilyumzhinov, president of the World Chess Federation (FIDE) since 1995, was the first official Russian billionaire in hard U.S.

dollars. His parents were suspected Nazi collaborators. In 1976, he won the championship of Kalmyka at the age of 14. He was the President of the Autonomous Republic of Kalmykia from 1993 to 2010. He was once arrested and sent to prison by the Russian authorities, accused of being a spy for the Afghan rebels. It was later proven that he merely played chess with the son of the former President of Afghanistan. His major in college was Japanese and he became a sales manager of a Soviet-Japanese automobile company. In 1990, he was the youngest elected member of the Russian Parliament. He speaks 7 languages. He claims he has had personal contact with aliens and rode in their spaceship. (the picture is of Ilyumzhinov playing chess with Khadafi).

India

In India, chessplayers in the 10th century wagered their fingers in a game of chess. The loser had to cut off his finger with a dagger and plunge his hand in a boiling ointment that cauterized the wound.

Ingo System

The Ingo system was the first rating system. It was introduced by Anton Hoesslinger (1875-1959) in 1948 and named after his birthplace of Inglostadt, Bavaria. The Ingo rating system was used by the West German Chess Federation from 1948 until 1992. For the Ingo rating system, lower numbers indicated better performance.

Innocent Morality

The Innocent Morality (Quaedam moralitas de scaccario) was an allegory written in the 13th century which appeared in a manuscript collection of sermons of Pope Innocent III (1161-1216). It is the earliest known printed reference to chess. The morality compares chess with life, the pieces representing different positions of men in society. It was not written by Pope Innocent, but most likely by John of Wales (John Waleys) (1210-1285).

Iran

From 1979 to 1988, Ayatollah Khomeini banned the game of chess in Iran because "it hurts memory and may cause brain damage." He also said chess contributed to a war-mongering mentality. Prior to that Iran, under the Shah, was the only Arab country at the 22nd Olympiad in Israel.

Italy

Italian chess players dominated the game of chess from the 1500s to the 1700s. Correspondence chess may have originated in Italy when Venetian and Croatian merchants played chess by dispatches around 1650. In 1836, correspondence games were published for the first time in Italy by Giuseppe Gasbarri of Florence. The first postal game played in Italy on record was held in 1875-76 between the chess clubs of Ferrara and Livorno. The first chess game by telephone in Italy was played in 1880 in Livorno. The first telegraphic chess match in Italy was held in 1897 between the Milan Chess Club and the Chess Club of Palermo. The first Italian chess correspondence tournament began in 1895 and ended in 1899. The winner was Francesco Abbadess from Palermo. In 1898, the first Italian chess federation, the Unione Scacchistica Italiana, was formed. It was disbanded in 1914. In 1974, Sergio Mariotti became Italy's first grandmaster. The 1980 Italian championship was delayed until 1981 because of an earthquake. In 1982 the Italian Chess Federation refused to allow one of its best players, Stefano Tatai, to play on the Italian Olympiad team. Tatai was 44 and seven time national champion. The Italian Chess Federation only wanted members that were age 30 or younger to represent Italy. The result was a very poor showing at the Olympiad.

Ivan the Terrible

Ivan the Terrible (1530-1584) was a keen chessplayer who died from a stroke while playing chess with Bogdan Belsky (pictured). Ivan reportedly arranged living chess games in which the human players were executed as they were captured in the chess game.

Ivanov, Alexander

In 1995, Alexander Ivanov (1956-) was playing in the U.S. chess championship in Modesto, California when he lost his first round on time. After the first round, he wife, Woman International Master (WIM) Esther Epstein (1954-), arrived to play in the Women's championship. She told her husband, "I don't care how you lose, just don't lose on time!" It worked. He won 6 games, lost one (not on time) and tied for 1st place in the U.S. chess championship. Esther finished 3rd place in the women's championship (she won it in 1991 and 1997). She also refrained from telling her husband that a fire had damaged their apartment in Massachusetts until after the tournament was over.

Jaffe, Charles

Charles Jaffe (1879-1941) was a Belarusian-American chess master. He woked as a silk-mill merchant until he became a professional chess player in 1910. He was nicknamed "the Crown Prince of East Side Chess" by poet and chess enthusiast Alfred Kreymborg. Capablanca did not like Jaffe after an incident in Havana in which Capablanca charged that Jaffe had intentionally lost a game to Frank Marshall, allowing Marshall to win the tournament ahead of Capablanca. Capablanca arranged with chess organizers to bar Jaffe from any tournament that Capablanca played in. Jaffe was involved in a 1916 Bronx Municipal Court battle involving the non-inclusion for publication of some of his chess analysis. Jaffe sued Hartwig Cassel for $700 for work allegedly done in analyzing the Rice Gambit for a book, but went unpublished. Jaffe lost the case. This may have been the first American case where chess made to the legal court system. During his career, he defeated Capablanca, Lasker, Mieses, Marshall, Burn, Spielmann, Levenfish, Janowski, Showalter, Carlos Torre, Fine, and other strong masters.

Jaffe – Baird, New York 1911

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 e6 4.Nc3 c6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Bd3 Bd6 7.O-O O-O 8.e4 dxe4 9.Nxe4 Nxe4 10.Bxe4 Nf6 11.Bc2 c5 12.Bg5 cxd4 13.Qxd4 Be7 14.Qh4 h6 15.Bxh6 gxh6 16.Qxh6 Bd6 17.Rad1 e5 18.c5 1-0

Janowski, Dawid

Dawid Janowski (1868-1927) was a chess master and addicted gambler. In 1901 he won an international tournament at Monte Carlo and lost all his first place money in the casino the same evening the tournament ended. In another event he handed his money to a friend and made him promise not to return it until after the chess tournament. However, the lure of gambling proved too strong and he begged for the return of his money. His friend refused. Janowski was so infuriated that he sued his friend. Janowski had a chess patron, the Dutch painter Leo Nardus, who supported him in chess for many years. One day Nardus suggested an alternate move during a post-mortem of one of Janowski's games. Janowski called Nardus an idiot in front of a crowd of people. Nardus never gave Janowski any financial support after that. He died penniless and a subscription was raised to prevent his being buried in a pauper's grave.

Jarecki, John

John Jarecki (1969-)was the first person to win the National Elementary and National Junior High Chess Championship in the same year (1980). In 1981, John became the youngest chess master in the US at the time, at age 12. He played Board 2 for the British Virgin Islands in chess Olympiad play from 1980 to 1984. His mother, Carol, is an International Arbiter in chess.

Jones, Ernest

Ernest Jones (1879-1958) was a psychoanalyst who wrote, "The Problem of Paul Morphy," the most famous example of a single case study in the psychoanalytic discipline. It was delivered to the British Psychoanalytical Society in 1930 and published in 1931. Jones was a protégé of Sigmund Freud and his biographer, and made chess into an Oedipus complex to protect the Queen (mother) and checkmate the King (father).

Judd, Max

Maxx Judd died on May 7, 1906 of heart disease in St Louis, super induced by excitement over the chess tournament progressing here. He had been warned by physicians not to participate. He died in his room at the Monticelio hotel of angina pectoris. He was a prominent wholesale cloak dealer. He served as minister to Austria under President Cleveland. He left a widow but no children

Kahn, Victor

Victor Kahn (1889-1971) won the Copenhagen Championship in 1916. In 1924, he represented Russia in the first unofficial Chess Olympiad at Paris in 1924. He won the French Championship in 1934, held in Paris. He represented France in 4 Chess Olympiads (1931, 1933, 1935, 1939). In 1947, he co-wrote L'art de faire mat (The Art of Checkmate) with George Renaud.

NN – Kahn, Nice 1941

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.d4 exd4 5.Nxd4 Bb4 6.Nxc6 bxc6 7.Bd3 O-O 8.O-O d5 9.e5 Ng4 10.f4 Qh4 11.h3 Bc5+ 12.Kh1 Qg3 13.hxg4 Qh4# 0-1

Kalish, John Peter

John Peter Kalish (1937-), is an International Master in correspondence chess. He has won the championship of Okinawa 25 consecutive times. He is an insurance salesman in Okinawa. He is a former winner of the North American Correspondence Chess Championship.

Kanel, Hans-Jurg

International Master Hans-Jurg Kanel of Switzerland set the world blitz (5-minute game) continuous play record in 1981 after playing 58 hours and 48 minutes. He played 420 games and made 17,386 moves. A few months later, the record was beaten by English IM Andrew Martin, who played 430 blitz games in 60 hours and winning over 70% of his games.

Karjakin, Sergey

Sergey Karjakin (1990-) is a Ukrainian-born Russian chess grandmaster. He holds the record for both the youngest International Master at age 11 years and 11 months, and youngest grandmaster at age 12 and 7 months. In 2004, he was the only human to wing against a computer in the Man vs. Machine Team Championship in Spain. He is married to Ukrainian Woman Grandmaster Kateryna Dolzhikova. He won $130,000 at the Norway Chess 2013 Super Tournament, which attract 8 of the world's top 10 players.

Karpov, Anatoly

Anatoly Karpov only lost to two non-Grandmasters during his entire reign as World Champion. He lost to Igor Ivanov (1947-2005) in Russia (USSR Spartakiade) in 1979 and to Carlos Garcia Palermo (1953-) at Mar del Plata in 1982. Palermo later became a GM in1985. Karpov holds the world record in most books autographed at a book launch. He autographed 1,951 books (Karpov, el camino de una volantad by David Llada) in one sitting in Mexico City 2006. Between 1971 and 1978, Karpov played 188 tournament games and only lost 6 games during that period. Karpov has won over 120 tournaments, more than any other world champion.

Kasparov, Garry

Garry Kasparov's picture has been on chess stamps of Armenia, Burindi, Central Africa, Cambodia, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, North Korea, Russia, Rwanda, St. Vincent, Tajikistan, Togo, Surinam, Uganda, USSR, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

Kemeny, Emil

Emil Kemeny (1860-1925) won the championships of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. He was the author of The American Chess Weekly chess magazine.

Keres, Paul

Paul Keres (1916-1975) was the Estonian Sportsman of the Year in 1962. He never became world champion but defeated nine world champions in his career. When asked why he never became world champion, he replied: "I was unlucky, like my country." From 1954 to 1960, he won 4 straight board gold medals in the chess Olympiads, playing board 3 for the USSR. Paul Keres was stricken with a heart attack at Helsinki, Finland, where his plane touched down returning from his Canadian visit and before he could cross by boat to Estonia. His wife was notified by phone, but the shock hospitalized her, too, with a heart attack. Keres was under intensive care for several days before succumbing on June 5, 1975. His body lay in state in the city's concert hall and tens of thousands filed past. His obituary ran three pages in a local paper. There were over 100,000 people at his funeral in Tallinn, Estonia.

Kholmov, Ratmir

Russian Grandmaster Ratmir Kholmov (1925-2006) was once suspended for a year from tournament play because of conduct unbefitting a chess master (he was drunk). He was a sailor in the Soviet merchant marine during World War II. He won the Lithuanian championship 10 times.

Khosrau

Khosrau I (501-579) was king of Persia and was supposedly introduced to chess by diplomats from India. Chess was introduced in Egypt by the Sasanian king, Khosrau II (570-628) in 620. He was a Persian king who lived in Egypt for 5 years.

King's Gambit

The first book on the King's Gambit was written in September, 1706 by M. Caze, but never pubished. The manuscript is in the White Collection in Cleveland, Ohio.

King's Leap

In the 13th century, the king could move two squares on his first move (known as the king's leap). Later, it could move once like a knight. In either case, the king could never leap out of or over check. The King's leap survived until the 17th century in England and France. It survived in Spain and Portugal up to 1750. It survived until the 19th century in Iceland. From this move, castling developed.

Kipping, Cyril Henry Stanley

Cyril Kipping (1891-1964) was a chess composer and an International Judge of Chess Compositions (1957). He published his first chess problem in 1907. He composed more than 7,000 chess problems. He was the editor of The Problemist for 32 years. In 1923 he published a chess book for beginners called The Chess Problem Hobby. He was a headmaster at a British High School. His school, where he taught chess to the students, was presented with the British Chess Federation Shield for distinguished achievements in chess in 1939.

Knight's Tour

A knight's tour is a sequence of moves of a knight on a chessboard such that the knight visits every square exactly once. The number of possibilities of a knight's tour is 26,534,728,821,064. The earliest known reference to the Knight's Tour dates back to the 9th century AD, found in a Sanskrit work on Poetics.

Koenig, Imre (1901-1992)

Imre Koenig (1901-1992) was an International Master (1951). He was born in Gyula, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. After World War I, he moved to Yugoslavia and represented Yugoslavia in the Chess Olympiads in 1931, 1935, and 1936. He later lived in France, England, and the United States. He wrote Chess from Morphy to Botvinnik in 1950. He died in 1992 at the age of 91.

Koenig – Guthrie McClain, San Francisco 1954

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Bb4 5.exd5 exd5 6.Bd3 O-O 7.Ne2 Bg4 8.f3 Bh5 9.O-O c6 10.Ng3 Bg6 11.f4 Bxc3 12.bxc3 Bxd3 13.Qxd3 Qd6 14.Nf5 Qe6 15.Bh6 Ne4 16.Qh3 gxh6 17.Qg4+ Ng5 18.Rae1 Qf6 19.fxg5 1-0

Koltanowski, George

Chess editor for the San Francisco Chronicle for 52 years and author of over 19,000 chess columns. He moved to San Francisco after World War II. In 1949 he helped in the formation of the California State Chess Federation. He was an International Master (1950), honorary International Grandmaster (1988), International Arbiter (1960), and past President of the United States Chess Federation (1975-1978). In 1932, he played 160 boards simultaneously at Antwerp, with 135 wins, 18 draws, and 6 losses. In 1937 he played 34 opponents simultaneously, blindfolded, winning 24 games and drawing 10. In 1949 he played 271 simultaneous games in an exhibition. In 1960 he played 56 consecutive blindfold games in a row, winning 50 and drawing 6 during an event held in San Francisco, He was well known for his blindfold knight's tour. He won the Belgian Championship 4 times (1923, 1927, 1930, and 1936) and was a founding member of FIDE in 1924. He directed the U.S. Open 16 times. He was considered the greatest chess showman and promoter that chess has ever known. In 1942, he was told by the U.S. Postmaster General, not to play correspondence chess during the duration of the war, since it could be code. He introduced the Swiss System of pairings to national events when he directed the 1947 US Open in Corpus Christi, Texas using the Swiss System instead of a round robin. Many of Koltanowski's relatives died in the Holocaust, but he was in Guatemala promoting chess when World War II broke out. The United States Consul in Cuba saw Koltanowski giving a chess exhibition in Havana in 1940 and granted him a US visa. He authored over 20 chess books in four languages. He directed the US Open 20 times. In the 1980s, Koltanowski wrote the only daily newspaper chess column in the world. He was born in 1903 and died at the age of 96 in 2000. He learned chess at the age of 14.

Koltanowski –Vogel, San Mateo 1968

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Bg4 4.dxe5 Bxf3 5.Qxf3 dxe5 6.Bc4 Nf6 7.Qb3 b6 8.Bxf7+ Kd7 9.Qe6 mate 1-0

Koltanowski - Dunkelblum,Antwerp 1923

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Bf5 5.Bd3 Qxd4 6.Nf3 Qd8 7.Qe2 Nf6 8.Nxf6+ gxf6 9.Bxf5 Qa5+ 10.Bd2 Qxf5 11.O-O-O Qe6 12.Qd3 Qxa2 13.Qd8+ Kxd8 14.Ba5+ Kc8 15.Rd8 mate 1-0

Korchnoi, Viktor

Viktor Korchnoi had a nice present for his 14-year-old son, Igor – 44 “rock” record albums. Korchnoi, who played Brazilian Henrique Mecking in Augusta, Georgia, was presented the albums by radio station WBBQ. Igor had sent a list of the albums he wanted to his father and WBBQ got in touch with distributers who supplied the records. The albums included records by Alice Cooper, the Beatles, Brocul Harum, Moody Blues, Simon and Garfunkle, and the Osmonds.

Koshnitsky, Grigory Semienovich (Garry)

Grigory Koshnitsky was born in Russia in 1907 and moved to Australia in 1926. He was Australian champion from 1932 to 1934 and from 1939 to 1945. In 1934 he set a new Australian record for simultaneous play when he played 143 opponents, winning 104, drawing 33, and losing 6. From 1937 to 1953 he was President of the Correspondence Chess League of Australia. During World War II, he was a Lieutenant and anti-tank gunner. He was an editor of the chess column in the Sydney Sun Herald for 45 years. In 1966 he won the championship of South Australia. His wife Evelyn took the women’s title. In 1972, he was awarded the International Master of Correspondence Chess title. He died at the age of 91 in 1999.

Kotov, Alexander

GM Alexander Kotov (1913-1981) was awarded the Order of Lenin for an important invention relating to mortar during World War II. He was a military engineer and designed the 120-PM-43 mortar in 1943. It was used in the Soviet army up until the late 1980s.

Kuhns, Maurice S.

Maurice Kuhns (1859-1949) was an organizer and first president of the National Chess Federation (NCF) from 1926 to 1939. In 1939, the NCF merged with the American Chess Federation (ACF) to form the US Chess Federation (USCF). Kuhns was made president emeritus of the USCF. He was also a vice-president of FIDE. In the 1920s, he devised a special telegraph cable code for the transmission of chess moves. It was called the Kuhns Cable Chess Code and was used in the 1926 London-Chicago Inter-city cable match. He was one of the first Certified Public Accountants in the U.S. In 1933, he directed an outdoor chess match on a giant chessboard at the Chicago World’s Fair. 32 men and women in medieval costume served as pieces.

Kupchik, Abraham

Abraham Kupchik (1892-1970) was U.S. Open champion (1925), New York State champion twice (1915, 1919), and winner of the Manhattan Chess Club 11 times (1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1928, 1933, 1935). In 1923, he tied with Frank Marshall in the 9th American Chess Congress, held in Lake Hopatcong, New York. He played in the U.S. chess championship in 1936, 1938, and 1940. He was an accountant by profession.

J. Corzo – Kupchik, Havana 1913

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.c3 d5 4.Qa4 Qd6 5.Bb5 Bd7 6.exd5 Qxd5 7.O-O O-O-O 8.Bc4 Qd6 9.Ng5 Nh6 10.d3 Qg6 11.Be3 Be7 12.Ne4 f5 13.Nc5 f4 14.Nxd7 Rxd7 15.Bd2 f3 16.g3 Qg4 17.Qd1 Rf8 18.Be6 Qxe6 0-1

Kurajica, Bojan

Bojan Kurajica (1947-) of Yugoslavia was the winner of the 1965 World Junior Championship. The title is an automatic award to the International Master title, yet he was not even a master. He thus became an International Master without ever being a master. He became a grandmaster in 1974.

Krylenko, Nikolai

Nikolai Krylenko (1885-1938) was a chess enthusiast responsible for persuading the Soviet government to support chess. In the 1930s, he headed the Soviet chess, checkers (draughts) and mountain climbing associations. He was Commissar for War in the first Bolshevik government, then Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armed forces, chief prosecutor for the revolutionary tribunals, and later Commissar for Justice for the USSR. His chess title was Chairman of the Chess Section of the Supreme Council for Physical Culture of the Russian Federal Republic, and later, Secretary of the Soviet Chess Federation. In 1937 he was arrested and charged with retarding the development of chess, cutting it off from the social and political life of the Soviet Union. He was ordered executed by Stalin as an enemy of the people.

Lasker, Edward

Edward Lasker (1885-1981) became an International Master in 1961 at the age of 75. He was the inventor of the mechanical breast pump. He was a distant relative to former world champion Emanuel Lasker.

Lee, Edward

Essex player Edward Lee (1968-), by age 14, defeated 7 grandmasters in simultaneous exhibitions: Karpov, Korchnoi, Nunn, Speelman, Ftacnik, Kochiev, and Kupreichik. He also drew against Korchnoi and Hort in two other exhibitions. In 2010, he defeated GM Nigel Short in a blitz game.

Lasker, Emanuel

In May 1892, Emanuel Lasker came to New York from Germany and declared his willingness to play anyone in America for $7,500 a side. The match had to be at least 5 games, draws not counting with a time limit of 15-20 moves an hour. No one took up on his offer.

Lemachko, Tatiana Mefodievna

Tatiana Mefodievna Lemachko, a woman grandmaster, defected from the Bulgarian team on the eve of the last round of the Lucerne Chess Olympiad in 1982. She had played board one for the Bulgarian women’s team since 1978. She settled in Switzerland.

Lenin, Vladimir

Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) was an avid chessplayer who used “Karpov” as one of his pseudonyms during his exile. A famous painting title Lenin was created by a Russian artist named Karpov.

Levenfish, Grigory

Grigory Yakovlevich Levenfish (1889-1961) was a Russian grandmaster and twice Soviet champion (1934 and 1937). He participated in 12 USSR championships. He was one of the original 27 chess grandmasters of 1950. He studied chemical engineering and was a pioneer in glass engineering.

Rabinovich - Levenfish, Moscow 1927

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.Nf3 d6 4.Be2 Nf4 5.Bf1 dxe5 6.Nxe5 Qd5 7.Nf3 Qe4+ 8.Be2 Nxg2+ 9.Kf1 Bh3 10.d3 Nh4+ 11.Ke1 Nxf3 mate 0-1

Levitina, Irina

Irina Levitina (1954-) was the 4-time USSR Women’s Champion who was not allowed to play in the 1979 Women’s Interzonal and for the World Women’s Championship because her brother emigrated (legally) to Israel. She has won the US Women’s chess championship 3 times. In contract bridge, she has won the world bridge championship 5 times.

Little, Paul Hugo

Paul Little (1915-1987) was an American pulp fiction writer and amateur chess player. He worked as an educator, broadcaster, advertising manager, sales manager, announcer, account executive, translator, and writer. He taught fiction in the City Colleges of Chicago. He was a food and wine critic. He was also a music critic. He wrote over 700 novels and books, mostly published under pseudonyms. He was born Paul Hugo Litwinsky in Chicago.

Living Chess

The first known living chess played with people taking part of chessmen was demonstrated in the court of Charles Martel (688-741), Frankish ruler of Austrasia in 735. Martel had just annexed Aquitaine where chess was introduced by the Arabs from Spain.

Lombardy, William

William Lombardy (1937-) was the first American to win an official world chess championship when he won the World Junior Championship in 1957 with a perfect 11-0 score. The event was held in Toronto, Canada. Lombardy had won the Canadian Open the year before. He was a catholic priest, but left the church in the early 1980s to marry. He now has one son.

Loshinsky, Lev

Lev I. Loshinsky (1913-1976) is considered the greatest of all problem composers, and perhaps the greatest chess composer of three-movers. He won over 70 first place prizes in problem composing contests. He was a professor of mathematics at the Moscow Institute of Communications.

Lucena, Luis Ramirez de

Luis Ramirez de Lucena (1465-1530) was the author of the oldest existing printed book on chess, Repeticion de Amores y Arte de Ajedrez con 101 Juegos de Partido (Repetition of Love and the Art of Playing Chess) published in 1497. Less than 12 copies are known today. An earlier book, Libre dels jochs partits dels schachs en nombre de 100 (The Book of 100 Chess Problems), was published in Valencia in 1495 by Francesch Vicent, but no copies exist.

Mackenzie, Arthur Ford

Arthur Ford Mackenzie (1861-1905) was a chessplayer who composed chess problems when he was blind. He was responsible for the popularity of the two-mover in the early 20th century and won over 100 prizes. By coincidence, a problem he submitted to a composing tournament was almost identical to another problem submitted by H. Lane. They both featured the same key move. By a greater coincidence, H. Lane was also blind! Mackenzie was a school teacher in Jamaica.

Macleod, Nicholas

The worst loss by a player was Nicholas Macleod (1870-1965) of Canada who lost 31 games (while winning 6 and drawing 1) in the New York double-round robin of 1889.

Madison, James

In March, 2011, two chess pawns from President James Madison's chess set were discovered by archeologists on his country estate in Virginia.

Makarczyk, Kazimierz

Kazimierz Makarczyk (1901-1972) was a Polish International Master (1950). He was the winner of the 6th Polish Championship in 1948. He represented Poland in 6 Chess Olympiads. After 1954, he was a chess trainer in Lodz, Poland.

Torriente – Makarczyk, Hamburg Chess Olympiad 1930

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.d4 exd4 5.Nxd4 Bb4 6.Nxc6 bxc6 7.Bd3 O-O 8.O-O d5 9.exd5 cxd5 10.Bg5 c6 11.Qf3 Be7 12.h3 h6 13.Bh4 Rb8 14.b3 Rb4 15.Bg3 Nh7 16.Rfe1 Ng5 17.Qe2 Bf6 18.Be5 Bxh3 19.gxh3 Bxe5 0-1

Makovetz, Gyula

Gyula Makovetz (1860-1903) was editor of Hungary's first chess magazine, Budapesti Sakkszemle, from 1889 to 1894. He was a Hungarian journalist and strong chess master. In 1890, he took 1st place at Graz, defeating Emanuel Lasker in that event.

Manchester Guardian

In 1825-1826, the Manchester Guardian newspaper sponsored a correspondence match between the Manchester Chess Club and the Liverpool Chess Club. This was the first time that a newspaper sponsored a correspondence match. Manchester won.

Marchand, Erich Watkinson

Erich Marchand (1914-1999) was New York State chess champion 4 times (1960, 1967, 1969, 1970) and U.S. amateur champion. He was a former Missouri champion. In the 1930s, he was president of the Harvard University Chess Club. In 1943, he took 2nd place, behind Jack Collins, in the U.S. Correspondence Championship. He was a former president of the Correspondence Chess League of America (CCLA). He may have played in more USCF rated tournaments that any other player. He had a Ph.D. in mathematics and was employed by Eastman Kodak as a mathematician.

Marchand – Reiss, New York 1954

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 dxe4 4. Nxe4 Nf6 5. Nxf6+ gxf6 6. Ne2 e5 7. Be3 exd4 8. Nxd4 c5 9. Bb5+ Bd7 10. Ne6 fxe6 11. Qh5+ Ke7 12. Bxc5# 1-0

Margolis, Albert Charles

Albert Margolis (1908-1951) won the 1927 Western Championship in Kalamazoo. Michigan. In 1934, he won the Chicago Championship.

Marshall, Frank

Frank Marshall (1977-1944) was the first American to defeat a Soviet player in an international tournament (New York, 1924). He reigned as U.S. Champion from 1909 to 1936, but only defended his title once when he defeated Ed Lasker in 1923. He was the first master to play more than 100 games simultaneously. In 1916 he played 105 players at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. He won 82 games, lost 8, and drew 15. He was one of the original grandmasters of chess, given the title by Czar Nicholas II.

Matulovic, Milan

Milan Matulovic (1935-) is a Serbian grandmaster. In 1967 at the Sousse Interzonal, he played a losing move against Istvan Bilek (1932-2010) of Hungary, but then took it back after saying "j'adoube" ("I adjust"). Bilek complained to the arbiter, but the move was allowed to stand as there were no witnesses. After that, his nickname was "J'adoubovic."

McCormick, Edgar Thomas

Edgar Thomas McCormick (1914-1991) participated in more U.S. Open chess tournaments than any other person (37 times). He was a former US Amateur Chess Champion. During World War II, he served in the US Army as a special agent in cryptology and worked for the CIA. He served as Vice President of the USCF.

Mecking, Henrique

Brazilian grandmaster Henrique Mecking (1952-), during his 1973 candidates' match with Tigran Petrosian, accused the formal world champion of kicking the table, shaking the chessboard, stirring the coffee too loudly, and rolling a coin on the table. He went to the referee twice to complain that Petrosian was breathing too loudly. Mecking kicked back at the table and made noises of his own. Petrosian responded by turning his hearing aid off. In 1977, he was the 3rd highest rated chess player in the world, behind Karpov and Korchnoi. He was the first Brazilian GM. He won the Brazilian championship at the age of 13.

Mental breakdowns

Chess players who had mental breakdowns include Tony Miles, Johannes von Minckwitz, Paul Morphy, Akiba Rubinstein, William Steinitz, Carlos Torre, and Raymond Weinstein.

Miles, Anthony

Tony Miles (1955-2001) was the first English-born player to become a grandmaster for over-the-board play, in 1976. He once defeated the World Othello Champion at his own game. Miles had a mental breakdown in 1987 and moved to the United States. He then moved to Australia, then back to England. He played in the British championship (winning one time), the US championship (took last place), and the Australian championship.

Minckwitz, Johannes von

Johanes Minckwitz (1843-1901) was a German chess master who wrote several chess columns, magazines, and three chess books. He edited Deutsche Schachzeitung chess magazine from 1865 to 1876, and from 1879 to 1886. In later life, he suffered mental and psychological problems. He threw himself under an electric train which cut off both his arms. He died a few days later.

Steinitz - Minckwitz, Baden-Baden 1870

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 exf4 4.d4 Qh4+ 5.Ke2 b6 6.Nb5 Ba6 7.a4 Qh5+ 8.Nf3 Bxb5+ 9.axb5 Qxb5+ 10.Kf2 Qh5 11.Bxf4 Nf6 12.e5 Nd5 13.Bg3 Qh6 14.Qe2 Be7 15.Qe4 Qe6 16.Bc4 Nf6 17.Qe2 Ng4+ 18.Kf1 Qxc4 (19.Qxc4 Ne3+ and 20...Nxc4) 0-1

Monte Carlo 1903

In 1903, Prince Andria Dadian of Mingrelia (1850-1910) was President of the Monte Carlo Tournament Committee. When Mikhail Chigorin of St. Petersburg showed up to play in the Monte Carlo International Tournament, Prince Dadian refuse to let him participate, even though Chigorin was invited and had already made the long journey from St Petersburg to Monte Carlo. Prince Dadian's demands were based on his claims that Chigorin embarrassed the prince in person and in print by publishing some analysis of one of the prince's games, pointing out that the prince had made several gross errors. Chigorin was not allowed to play, but he received compensation (1,500 francs paid by the prince) in the amount greater that the third prized in the tournament. Colonel Moreau of France played instead of Chigorin. Moreau then proceeded to lose every game (26 straight losses). Siegbert Tarrasch and Geza Maroczy tied for first at Monte Carlo. The winner was to receive a valuable art object as well, but the players wanted to play for money also. This annoyed the Prince, who gave the art object to the 3rd place finisher, Pillsbury. Prince Dadian was a member of the Mingrelian (Western Georgia) royal family. He graduated from Heidelberg Univeristy Faculty of Law in 1873 and server as a lieutenant general in the Russian army.

Moore, Jared

Jared Moore (1893-1995) was a chess player who lived to the age of 101. He was the oldest player to play correspondence chess. He was active in postal chess until he was 100 years old.

Moreau, Charles Paul Narcisse

Retired Colonel Charles Paul Narcisse Moreau (1837-1916) lost all 26 games at the Monte Carlo tournament in February-March, 1903. He was a French soldier serving in the artillery and an officer of the French Legion of Honor.

Morphy and Staunton Challenge

In early 1858, Paul Morphy, President of the New Orleans Chess Club, sent a challenge to Howard Staunton to visit New Orleans and play a chess match for a wager of $5,000 a side. The winner of the first 11 games would be the victor. Each move would have a time limit of 30 minutes. If Staunton should lose, he would still be allowed $1,000 to cover his expenses

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Morton, Harold

Harold Morton was born in Providence, Rhode Island on January 10, 1906. He is a former champion of New England (1933). He won the Massachusetts Chess Championship in 1933, 1934, and 1935. He played in the 1936 US Chess Championship, but did poorly (15th-16th place). On February 17, 1940, he died in a car crash near Carroll, Iowa when he hit a truck. His fellow passenger, chess master I.A. Horowitz, survived, but was seriously injured with a concussion of the brain and other injuries. The two were giving simultaneous chess exhibitions throughout the country.

Towsen – Morton, Milwaukee 1935

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.e3 Bg7 5.Nf3 O-O 6.Qb3 c6 7.Bd3 b6 8.cxd5 cxd5 9.Bd2 Bb7 10.Rc1 Ne4 11.Ke2 Nc6 12.a3 e5 13.Nxe4 dxe4 14.Bxe4 Na5 15.Qd3 Bxe4 16.Qxe4 f5 17.Qh4 e4 18.Ng5 h6 19.f4 hxg5 20.fxg5 Rc8 21.Bc3 Qd5 22.Qf2 f4 23.exf4 Bxd4 24.Qg3 Qb5+ 0-1

Moscow 1925

In 1925, an international super-tournament was held in Moscow. It was the world's first state-sponsored chess tournament. There were 11 foreign masters and 10 Soviet masters. The winner was Efim Bogoljubow, followed by Emanuel Lasker, Jose Capablanca, and Frank Marshall. Tens of thousands watched demonstration boards of the tournament throughout Moscow. The film Chess Fever used a number of scenes from this tournament. Psychologists tested the participants of the tournament and found that the top players only had an average performance in general tests of memory, attention, and thinking. But all of them were superior in memorizing positions of chessmen on the chessboard.

Mother-Daughter

Woman Grandmaster Naira Agababean of Moldavia is the mother of Woman Grandmaster and International MasterAlmira Skripchenko, who now lives in France. Former Women's World Champion Olga Rubtsova of Russia is the mother of Woman Grandmaster Elena Fatalibekova. Woman Grandmaster and International Master Cristina-Adela Foisor is the mother of Woman Grandmaster Sabina Francesca Foisor and Woman FIDE Master Mihaela-Veronica Foisor.

Mott, Henry

In 1863, Henry Mott organized a correspondence chess tournament with 128 players. This was the largest postal tournament until the 1940s. The tournament continued until mid-1867, but was never completed.

Muir, Walter

Walter Muir (1905-1999) played correspondence chess for 75 years.

Munoz, Jose Joaquin Araiza

Jose Joaquin Araiza Munoz (1900-1971) won the Mexican chess championship 15 times in succession. In 1932, he organized the first international chess tournament held in Mexico.

He took 3rd, behind Alexander Alekhine and Isaac Kashdan. He was a Captain in the Mexican army.

Myth and Chess

Mythical inventors of chess include Adam , Arabians, Aristotle, Attalus III Philometor (king of Pergamon from 138 BC to 133 BC) , Australian aborigines, Babylonians, Balhait, Bataks, Castilions, Chinese soldiers, Diomedes, Egyptians, Greeks, Hebrews in the third century, Hermes , Hindu counselor, Icelanders , Irish, Japhet, Jason, King Solomon, Knights of King Arthur's Round Table, Kushan Empire of Central Asia, Lydus and Tyrrhenus, Meetaks, reign of Merodach, Moses, Palamedes, pygmies, Pythagoras, Romans, South American Indians (Araucanians), Scythians, Semiramis, Shatenscha, Shem, Ulysses, Welsh, wife of the king of Ceylon, Xerxes, and Zenobia.

NATO

Unofficial NATO chess tournaments were held in Denmark every year since May, 1978. In 1989, an official NATO Chess Championship was held in Hammelburg, Germany. The top American player that participated in several NATO championships was IM Emory Tate, an Air Force Sergeant at the time.

Neill, Benjamin Milnes

The Reverend B.M. Neill (1853-1922), of Philadelphia, was President of the Good Companion Chess Club from 1913 to 1922. He was one of the strongest chess players in the United States and was New England champion. In later life, he played in chess matches and tournaments under an assumed name. He published chess problems under the name of B. Milnes. He was a Methodist minister.

Netherlands Antilles

In February 1959, the Netherlands Antilles Chess Federation, part of the Royal Netherlands Chess Federation, wrote a letter to their Dutch colleagues requesting that they inform FIDE that the Netherlands Antilles Chess Federation wanted to host the 1962 Candidates Tournament. The bid was accepted and the event was held at Curacao. It was the first Candidates' Tournament outside Europe. Fischer took 4th place and accused the four Soviets of cheating by agreeing to draws with each other and saving their energy to defeat Fischer. Fischer was probably right. Petrosian scored 17.5. Keres and Geller scored 17 (Keres won a playoff for 2nd). Fischer score 14. Korchnoi score 13.5. Keres finished in 2nd place in 4 consecutive Candidates tournaments, but never played a match for the championship title. After the Curacao tournament, FIDE changed the format of the Candidates Tournament to a series of knockout matches. While in Curacao, Fischer visited a brothel. When asked later how he enjoyed it, he replied, "Chess is better."

New York State Chess Association

The New York State Chess Association (NYSCA) is the oldest continuously-run chess organization, having been formed in 1878. It was then known as the "Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania Chess Assoication." In 1884, it became known as the New York State Chess Association.

New Zealand

In September 1863, the Dunedin Chess Club was the first chess club formed in New Zealand. The New Zealand Chess Championship was first conducted in 1879. New Zealand has had an annual chess championship tournament since 1892. New Zealand was one of the earliest countries to make use of telegraphic interclub chess as a method of play. Ortvin Sarapu (1924-1999) won the New Zealand championship 20 times between 1952 and 1990.

Nimzowitsch, Aron

Aron Nimzowitsch (1886-1935) was the founder of the hypermodern movement in chess and author of My System. He would stand on his head during chess events and did exercises in the tournament room. After losing a game against Saemisch in Berlin, he jumped up on the table and yelled, "Why must I lost to this idiot?" He had business cards printed which read, 'A. Nimzowitsch: Candidate for the World Championship of Chess and Crown Prince of the Chess World." He once broke a leg while playing chess. He twisted his leg around the leg of his chair and then, having made his move, leaped up, only to crash to the floor in pain with a broken leg. In 1927, Nimzowitsch complained to tournament director Maroczy that Vidmar (Nimzowitsch's best friend) had just pulled out some cigars and put it on the chess table. Maroczy asked why Nimzowitsch was so upset, since Vidmar had not started smoking anything. Nimzowitsch replied, "Yes, but the threat is more important than the execution." He died of cancer at the age of 49. Some sources say that he died of syphilis, like Pillsbury. He was Russian champion in 1914 and Nordic champion in 1924 and 1934. In 1917, he was in the Baltic war zone and escaped force service by complaining that a fly was on his head. He then made his way to Berlin and changed his first name to Arnold as a precaution against anti-Semitism.

Nimzovich - Alapin, St Louis 1913

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.exd5 Nxd5 5.Nf3 c5 6.Nxd5 Qxd5 7.Be3 cxd4 8.Nxd4 a6 9.Be2 Qxg2 10.Bf3 Qg6 11.Qd2 e5 12.O-O-O exd4 13.Bxd4 Nc6 14.Bf6 Qxf6 15.Rhe1+ Be7 16.Bxc6+ Kf8 17.Qd8+ Bxd8 18.Re8 mate 1-0

Nixdorff, Natalie

The first American Women's Chess Congress was held at the Hotel Martha Washington in New York in May, 1906. It was won by Mrs. Natalie Nixdorff (1854-1937) of New York. She won every one of her games. She was born in Germany and came to the USA with her family at the age of 2. The women's tournament only had 3 women in the championship section and 6 in the general tournament.

North America

The first mention of chess in North America occurred in 1641 according to Esther Singleton's (1865-1930) book called "Dutch New York," published in 1909. It described the early Dutch settlers in New York playing cards, chess, backgammon, and dice. However, in 1734, Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) played the first reported chess game in North America.

O'Kelly de Galway, Alberic

Alberic O'Kelly de Galway (1911-1980) was a Belgian chess grandmaster and correspondence grandmaster. He won the Belgian chess championship 13 times between 1937 and 1959. He drew all his nine games at Beverwijk in 1957, drew seven out of nine at Beverwijk in 1958, and drew all nine games at Beverwijk in 1959. He was the chief arbiter of the world championship matches between Spassky and Petrosian in 1966 and 1969. He was fluent in 7 languages

(French, Dutch, German, English, Spanish, Russian, and Italian).

Olympiad, Chess

The 1984 Chess Olympiad was supposed to be held in Indonesia, but they withdrew their support due to reduced oil revenues. It was finally held in Thessaloniki, Greece.

Ono, Yoko

In 1996, Yoko Ono (1933-) donated $2,500 to enable the Edward R. Murrow High School chess team in Brooklyn, New York, to attend the state and national championships. The school had been national champions in 1992, 1993, and 1994, but had no funds in 1995 and 1996. The school won the national championship in 2013, their 8th time winning it (1992, 1993, 1994, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2013). They have also won 15 state titles and 16 city championships. Yoko says she plays chess almost every day.

Oxford University

During the Middle Ages, chess was outlawed at Oxford University in England. It was called "noxious, inordinate and unhonest," according to National Geographic.

Pauly, Wolfgang

Wolfgang Pauly (1876-1934) was the greatest chess problemist of Romania. He composed about 2,500 chess problems during his lifetime. He was also an amateur astronomer who discovered a comet, now named the Pauly comet. In 2001, Marian Stere wrote Wolfgang Pauly: Challenge of a Legacy. The book is 736 pages with 1,350 diagrams. The current Romanian parliament was built over Pauly's old house.

Pavey, Max

In his exhibition at the Brooklyn Library in 1951, Max Pavey played 13 games with different opponents without losing one. He drew two games against Edmar Mednis, a junior member of the Marshall Chess Club, and Sylvan Katske. The other 11, including eight-year-old Bobby Fischer, were defeated.

Penquite, John

The highest rated USCF correspondence player was John Penquite at 2933 (won 58 games straight, no losses, and no draws).

Phillips, Harold

Harold Meyer Phillips (1874-1967) was a lawyer and President of the United States Chess Federation (USCF) from 1950-54, President of the Manhattan Chess Club, President of the Intercollegiate Chess League, former New York State Champion and Manhattan Chess Club Champion (1902). Harold Phillips was born in Lithuania. In 1887, he arrived in New York. In 1892, he entered City College of New York (CCNY) and won the college chess championship.

In 1896, he entered Columbia University Law School and was its top chess player. He was the organizer and director of the great New York 1924 International Tournament. In 1930, he was team manager and played 3rd board for the U.S. in the Chess Olympiad at Hamburg (drawing one and losing one). He played in chess tournaments for over 70 years. In his earlier years, he was known as "Der Kleine Morphy." In his later years, he was known as the Grand Old Man of Chess. In 1941 he was organizer and president of the Intercollegiate Chess League. He died at the age of 92.

Pilnik, Herman

In his long trip by air from Buenos Aires to Dallas, Herman Pilnik of Argentina lost his plane priorities to Los Angeles. In an effort to get to Hollywood for the Pan American Congress, he proceeded by automobile and the car crashed into a parked and unlighted truck near El Centro, California. Pilnik woke up in a hospital, where he was cared for two days. He showed up with a thoroughly bandaged head.

Pleci, Isaias

Isaias Pleci (1907-1979) was an Argentine International Master (1965). He was Argentine Champion in 1929, 1930, and 1932. He represented Argentina in three Chess Olympiads (1935, 1937, 1939). In 1939, he won the individual gold medal at the 8th Chess Olympiad in Buenos Aires with 14 wins, 2 draws, and 3 losses. His nickname was Tank.

Staldi – Pleci, Stockholm Chess Olympiad 1937

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 dxc4 5.a4 Bf5 6.Ne5 e6 7.f3 Bb4 8.e4 Bxe4 9.fxe4 Nxe4 10.Qf3 Qxd4 11.Qxf7+ Kd8 12.Qxg7 Bxc3+ 13.bxc3 Qf2+ 14.Kd1 Nxc3# 0-1

Poland

The oldest Polish chess club is the Cracow Chess Club, established in 1893. The first Polish championship took place in 1926 and won by Dawid Przepiorka. The second Polish championship was held in 1927 and won by Akiba Rubinstein. The third Polish championship did not occur until 1935, which was won by Dr. Saveilly Tartakower.

Pope Leo XIII

Pope Leo XIII (1810-1903) was a remarkably good chess player. In fact, it is only on rare occasions that he was ever defeated in a game. There was only one priest in Rome who was usually the pope's adversary. This priest, Father Giella, played chess with his holiness for 32 years. When Cardinal Pecci was raised to the papal throne, Father Giella, who was then residing in Florence, received an invitation to proceed to Rome and take up quarters in the Vatican. He was a magnificent player, but so hot tempered that the pope often improved the occasion by a little homily on the virtues of resignation and meekness.

Portisch, Lajos

Lajos Portisch (born April 4, 1937) holds the record for most career victories in the Chess

Olympiads – 121. He participated in a record 20 Olympiads from 1956 to 2000.

Post, Ehrhardt

In 1942, Ehrhardt Post (1881-1947), Chief Executive of the Nazi chess federation, intended to bring together the 6 strongest players of Germany and the occupied and neutral European countries in an international tournament at Salzburg, Austria. He was able to get Alekhine, Paul Keres, Paul Schmidt, Efim Bogoljubov, and Gosta Stoltz. Max Euwe was invited, but he withdrew due to "illness" (Euwe refused to play because Alekhine was invited). Euwe was replaced by Klaus Junge. Alekhine won the event with 7.5 out of 10. No wartime tournament book about Salzburg was ever published.

Przepiorka, David

David Przepiorka (1880-1940) was a Polish chess master who was the first Polish chess champion (1926 - Warsaw). He played in two chess Olympiads for Poland (1930 and 1931). He was editor of the Polish chess magazine Swiat Szachowy and one of the richest men in Warsaw. In 1940 he was arrested by the Germans at a Warsaw chess club and was killed in a mass execution at a concentration camp outside Warsaw.

Quevedo, Leonardo Torres y

In 1912, the Spanish civil engineer and mathematician Leonardo Torres y Quevedo (1852-1936) created an analog computer that could play a simple endgame of chess (pictured). He dubbed the chess automaton El Ajedrecista (The Chessplayer). It was able to automatically play a king and rook endgame against king from any position, without any human intervention. It is considered the world's first computer game. Mechanical arms moved the pieces until 1920, when he used electromagnets under the chess board to move the pieces.

Rahl (Rall), Johan Gottlieb

British commander (Colonel) of the Hessians (mercenary troops from Germany employed by the British) in Trenton, New Jersey when George Washington crossed the Delaware River with his army and attacked on December 26, 1776. Col Rahl (or Rall) had 1,500 soldiers and Washington had over 2,400 men. Rahl and 40 others in his army were killed during the battle The Americans had two killed, two wounded (one of them was James Monroe) and three that were frozen to death. Washington's army at Trenton included James Madison, James Monroe, John Marshall, Aaron Burr, and Alexander Hamilton. Earlier, an outlaw named Moses Doan observed Washington's army was on the move and surmised that their intention was to surprise the British and Hessians at Trenton. He delivered a note ("Washington is coming on you down the river. He will be here afore long …Doan") informing Col Rahl that Washington was about to cross the Delaware. Col Rahl received the note, but was annoyed at being interrupted from his chess game, and put the note in his vest pocket. The unread note was found on Rahl's body the next day. This story has been repeated in various sources. Moses Doan was later shot while robbing a house. Governor Rodman Price (1916-1894), who was governor of New Jersey from 1854 to 1857, repeated this story in his speeches while governor. Emanual Lasker wrote an article of Colonel Rahl and the chess theme in his Lasker's Chess Magazine Volume 7 (Nov 1907-April 1908). Gerald Abrahams mentioned this story in his book Not Only Chess, published in 1974. The story has been repeated, except that Col Rahl was at a card party, not playing chess. Rahl was born in 1720.

Reshevsky, Samuel

Samuel Reshevsky (1911-1992) played 9 decades of championship chess. Reshevsky played 11 of the first 12 world chess champions. He never played Kasparov. He defeated seven world champions – Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, Euwe, Botvinnik, Smyslov, and Fischer. Samuel Rzeschewski, his original name, was a nine-year-old chess marvel, who defeated 21 of Europe's foremost players at the same sitting, when he came to the United States. He was accompanied by his father, a wealthy linen merchant of Lodz, Poland, and his physician, Dr. Rosen. He was met by his manager, Max Rosenthal. During the voyage over on the Olympic, he played 11 opponents from the passenger list, including one blindfold game, and he won all his games in an hour.

Richter, Kurt Paul Otto Joseph

Kurt Richter (1900-1969) was German International Master (1950) and chess writer. He won the Berlin Chess Championship in 1922 and 1948. He won the German championship in 1935. His nickname was Der Scharfrichter von Berlin (executioner of Berlin). From 1953 to 1969 he wrote over 300 chess articles, thtle "Lessons in Chess," with some 3,600 diagrams for Schach magazine.

Richter – Wagner, Hamburg 1932

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Nxc6 bxc6 8.e5 dxe5 9.Qf3 Rb8 10.Rd1 Qc7 11.Ne4 Bb4+ 12.c3 Nxe4 13.Bd8 Qb7 14.Qxe4 Bf8 15.Qxe5 Bd7 16.Ba6 f6 17.Bxf6 gxf6 18.Qh5+ 1-0

Robespierre

One evening, when Robespierre was sitting in the Café de la Regence during the French Reign of Terror, a young person entered the cafe, and unceremoniously installing himself at his table, moved a man on the chess-board which stood in front of Robespierre, who responded to the move. The game went on and was lost by the latter. They began a second game, which he likewise lost. Seeing this, Robespierre felt his honor engaged, and inquired for what stake they were playing. "For the head of a man," the lad replied. "I have won it; give it to me." Robespierre drew from his pocket a sheet of paper and wrote an order to set at liberty the Comte de R——-, then imprisoned in the Conciergerie. The young lad, it seems, was really a lady in disguise, and was no other than the Comte's bride.

Roosevelt, George Emlen

George Roosevelt (1887-1963) was an investment banker and philanthropist and cousin of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt. He was a strong chess amateur. He was President of the Marshall Chess Club in 1938 and remained president for several years.

Roosevelt, Kermit

Kermit Roosevelt (1889-1943) was the son of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt and an avid chess set collector. His chess set collection was on display at the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago. His chess set collection went up for auction in 1968.

Rubinstein, Akiba

Akiba Kiwelowicz Rubinstein (1880-1961) was a Polish chess Grandmaster. He was the youngest of 12 children. 10 of his brothers and sisters died of tuberculosis during his childhood. He learned chess at the late age of 19. In 1914, he was scheduled to play Emanuel Lasker for the world chess championship, signing a contract, but it was cancelled because of the outbreak of World War I. He was plagued with mental illness and suffered from extreme agoraphobia (a fear of people and society). He claimed he studied chess six hours a day, 300 days a year. Another 60 days he spent playing in chess tournaments. The remaining five days he rested. He never ate in public and would not shake hands for fear of germs. He was so paranoid that if a stranger came to his door, he would exit out the window. In 1912 he won five consecutive strong tournaments in one year (Vilna, San Sebastian, Breslau, Pistyan, and Warsaw), a record which has never been surpassed. During World War I, like Lasker, he invested all his money in German War bonds. He beat Capablanca, Alekhine, and Emanuel Lasker the first time he played them in tournament play. In 1912 at San Sebastian he complained of a fly which kept settling on his forehead and breaking his concentration. After he won the tournament, the tournament director, Jacques Mieses, took him to a leading psycho-neurologist at Munich. The doctor examined Rubinstein and said, "My friend, you are mad. But what does it matter? You are a chess master!" Rubinstein imagined noises in the night: knockings on the walls. He once burst in the room next door and tried to strangle Richard Reti, believing he was the source of these strange noises. After 1932, he never competed in chess tournaments again. He spent four years hiding in a sanatorium in Belgium during the Nazi occupation. He learned chess at the late age of 19.

Salwe – Rubinstein, Lodz 1903

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.Nc3 d6 5.d3 Nf6 6.O-O Bg4 7.Be3 Bb6 8.Kh1 Qd7 9.a3 Nd4 10.Rb1 h5 11.Bxd4 Bxd4 12.Ne2 Bxf3 13.gxf3 Qh3 14.Nxd4 Ng4 0-1

Russ, William Henry

W.E. Henry was the pseudonym of William Henry Russ (1833-1866). He compiled a manuscript of all chess problems published in America (over 4,000). He adopted a 11-year-old girl and proposed to her when she was 21. She rejected the offer so he shot her in the head four times, and then shot himself in the head twice. She survived, he did not. His book, posthumously published, was called American Chess Nuts (1868).

Ruth, William Allen

William Ruth (1886-1975) was a chess master from New Jersey and Philadelphia. In 1934, he won the New Jersey State Championship. He was the Pennsylvania champion 6 times. He took last place in the 1945 US Championship (+1-7=2). The opening 1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 is sometimes known as the Ruth Opening, but more commonly named the Trompowsky Opening.

San Sebastian 1911

One of the strongest chess tournaments ever held, played at the Gran Casino in San Sebastian, Spain. 15 chess masters were invited based on a previous tournament result. Every participant had won either 1st or 2nd place in a master tournament, or two or more 3rd and 4th places. This was 22-year-old Jose Capablanca's first European tournament. He was invited after defeating Frank Marshall in a match. Initially, Ossip Bernstein (and Aron Nimzowitsch) had objected about Capablanca's inclusion in the tournament based on one match victory. Capablanca then defeated Bernstein in the first round and went on to win the tournament. First place was 5,000 francs. Capablanca also won the 500 franc Rothschild brilliancy prize for his win over Bernstein. The tournament was organized by Jacquess Mieses. It was the first time that all the expenses of the masters were paid.

Capablanca – Bernstein, Round 1, San Sebastian 1911

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4.O-O Be7 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bxc6+ bxc6 7.d4 exd4 8.Nxd4 Bd7 9.Bg5 O-O 10.Re1 h6 11.Bh4 Nh7 12.Bxe7 Qxe7 13.Qd3 Rab8 14.b3 Ng5 15.Rad1 Qe5 16.Qe3 Ne6 17.Nce2 Qa5 18.Nf5 Nc5 19.Ned4 Kh7 20.g4 Rbe8 21.f3 Ne6 22.Ne2 Qxa2 23.Neg3 Qxc2 24.Rc1 Qb2 25.Nh5 Rh8 26.Re2 Qe5 27.f4 Qb5 28.Nfxg7 Nc5? [28…Reg8; 28…Nxg7 29.Nf6+] 29.Nxe8 Bxe8 [29…Rxe8 30.Rxc5 Qxc5 31.Qxc5 dxc5 32.Nf6+] 30.Qc3 [threatening 31.Qg7 mate] 30…f6 31.Nxf6+ Kg6 32.Nh5 Rg8 33.f5+ Kg5 34.Qe3+ [34…Kxg4 (34…Kh4 35.Qg3+ Kg5 36.h4 mate) 35.Rg2+ Kh4 36.Rxg8 Qf1+ 37.Rxf1 Bg6 38.Qg3+ Kxh5 39.Qxg6+ Kh4 40.Qxh6 mate] 1-0

Scotland

The Scottish Chess Association (SCA) is the oldest chess association in the world, founded on February 2, 1884. It is now called Chess Scotland. The first Scottish chess champion was John Crum (1842-1922) of Glasgow in 1884. Crum was a noted endgame composer and edited a chess column in The Glasgow Weekly Herald.

Sharp, Sydney Thomas

Sydney Sharp (1885-1953) learned chess from his father at age 15. Sharp won the Pennsylvania chess championship 10 times (1908, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1921, 1924, 1925, 1930, 1932, 1937).

Sheets, Jacob L.

Jacob Sheets (1904-1980) was the winner of the first Washington State chess championship, in 1932. He won the Washington State championship in 1932, 1933, 1936, 1940, 1942, 1947, and 1954.

Shinkman, William Anthony

William Shinkman (1847-1933) was known as the "Wizard of Grand Rapids." He was born in Bohemia and came to the United States at age 7. He was the most prolific of American problemists and composed chess problems for over 60 years, and, next to Sam Loyd, was America's greatest chess composer. He published about 4,000 problems in his lifetime. He was an insurance, estate broker, and City Clerk of Grand Rapids, Michigan. His nephew was Otto Wurzburg, another chess problemist. He died at the age of 86.

Ships

In 1853, two ships, the Barham and the Wellesley, played a correspondence game while sailing from Calcutta to London. They used optical signaling systems between them to make their moves. In August 1902, a game was played by wireless radio between the S.S. Philadelphia and the S.S. Campania in the Atlantic Ocean.

Showalter, Jackson Whipps

In 1890 Jackson Whipps Showlater (1860-1935) won the United States Chess Association's 3rd Annual Congress Championship tournament in St. Louis. Shortly after this tournament in 1890, he lost a match to Max Judd by a score of 7-3. In 1892 he defeated Judd by the score of 7-4. In 1894 he defeated Albert Hodges by the score of 8-6. Later in 1894 Showalter lost to Hodges in a return match with a score of 5-3. In 1895 Showalter defeated Simon Lipschuetz, Emil Kemeny, John Barry, and Adolf Albin in matches. In 1897 Showalter lost to Harry Pillsbury by the score of 9.5-11.5. In 1898, Showalter lost a return match with Pillsbury by the score of 4-8. In 1909 Showalter lost to Frank Marshall by a score of 3.5-18.5. He was an accomplished baseball pitcher and is considered one of the inventors of the curve ball. He was the first man in Kentucky to pitch a curve ball. His nickname was the Kentucky Lion. He died at his home in Georgetown, Kentucky on February 5, 1935 on his birthday. He had just turned 75 that day.

Showalter - Burille, New York 1889

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Ba5 6.O-O Nf6 7.d4 O-O 8.Nxe5 Nxe4 9.Qh5 Nxe5 10.dxe5 c6 11.Nd2 Nxd2 12.Bxd2 Bb6 13.Bg5 Qe8 14.Rae1 Bd8 15.Bf6 d5 16.Qg5 1-0

Sinquefield, Rex

In June 2009, Bobby Fischer's personal chess library was sold for $61,000 to Rex Sinquefield (1944-), a retired financial executive. Sinquefield acquired the collection through the San Francisco-based auction house, Bonhams and Butterfields. The collection included 320 chess books and about 400 issues of chess-related periodicals. In 2011, the original 1972 World Chess Championship chess set used by Fischer and Boris Spassky was sold for $76,275.

Smeltzer, Robert

In 1995, Robert Smeltzer of Dallas, Texas, played 2,266 USCF rated games in one year, the most ever. Smeltzer has played in over 2,700 chess events since 1991.

Smith, Magnus Magnusson (1869-1934)
Magnus Smith was Canadian Champion in 1899, 1904 and 1906. He edited a chess column for the Winnipeg Free Press between 1905-1908. He was a former Brooklyn Chess Club champion (1908) and Manhattan Chess Club champion (1912, 1913). He was editor of The Chess Weekly from 1908 to 1910. He was a shoemaker. The variation 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bc4 g6 7.Nxc6 bxc6 8.e5 dxe5 9.Bxf7+ is known as the Magnus Smith Trap. He passed away in Titusville, Pennsylvania in 1934.

M. Smith – Burrell, Winnipeg 1903

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. exd5 exd5 4. Nf3 Nc6 5. Bd3 Nf6 6. O-O Bg4 7. Bb5 Be7 8. Qd3 Bd7 9. Bg5 O-O 10. Bxc6 Bxc6 11. Nc3 Ng4 12. Qf5 Bxg5 13. Nxg5 Nf6 14. Rfe1 Bd7 15. Qd3 Bg4 16. Re5 c6 17. Rae1 h6 18. Nf3 Bh5 19. Nh4 Bg4 20. h3 Be6 21. Qg3 Qd6 22. Qd3 Rae8 23. Ne2 Nh7 24. Ng3 Bd7 25. Nhf5 Bxf5 26. Nxf5 Qd8 27. Qg3 1-0

Southard, Elmer Ernest

Elmer Southard (1876-1920) was an American neuropsychiatrist and neuropathologist. While studying at Harvard, he distinguished himself as a chess player. In an 1899 newpaper article covering an Ivy League chess tournament, Southard was described as Harvard's best chess player. His record in college for four years (1895-1898) playing against the other Ivy League colleges was 24-0. The Danvers opening, 1.e4 e5 2.Qh5 (also called the Parham opening), was originated by him during the period 1906-1909, when he was assistant physician and pathologist in the Danvers State Hospital for the Insane in Massachusetts. He died of pneumonia at the age of 44.

Webb – Southard, Yale vs. Harvard 1898

1. d4 f5 2. Bg5 Nf6 3. e3 e6 4. Nc3 Be7 5. Nf3 O-O 6. Bd3 d5 7. Ne2 Ne4 8. Bxe7 Qxe7 9. Ne5 Qb4+ 10. c3 Qxb2 11. Bxe4 fxe4 12. O-O Qa3 13. Qd2 Nd7 14. Nxd7 Bxd7 15. Rab1 b6 16. Qc2 Qd6 17. Ng3 Rf6 18. c4 Raf8 19. Qd1 Qe7 20. cxd5 exd5 21. Qe2 Rh6 22. Rfe1 Qh4 23. Nf1 Bg4 24. Qd2 Bf3 25. Qc2 Qg4 26. Ng3 Bxg2 27. Qxc7 Bf3 28. Qb7 Qh3 0-1

Stanley, Charles Henry

Charles Henry Stanley (1819-1901) was the first chess champion of the United States. He arrived in New York from England in 1842 and worked at the British Consulate. On March 1, 1845, he wrote America's first chess column in the newspaper, The Spirit of the Times. The chess column ran until October 1848. One of his articles contained the first chess problem published in America. In December 1845, Stanley defeated Eugene Rousseau at the New Orleans Chess Club (Sazerac Coffee House) and thus claimed the title of the first unofficial U.S. Champion. He earned $1,000 for his efforts (over $31,000 in 2014 dollars) This was the first organized chess event in the United States. In October 1846, he started the American Chess Magazine: a periodical Organ of Communication for American Chess Players. The magazine folded in September 1847. In 1846, he published the first U.S. book on a chess match, called 31 Games of Chess. In 1855 he organized the first World Chess Problem tournament. His daughter, Pauline (born in December 1857), was named after Paul Morphy. He was an alcoholic who spent his last 20 years in institutions on Ward's Island and in the Bronx.

Rousseau – Stanley, New Orleans 1845

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.e3 Nf6 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.Nc3 Ne7 6.Bd3 Ng6 7.O-O c6 8.Re1 Bd6 9.a3 O-O 10.c5 Bc7 11.b4 e5 12.Bxg6 fxg6 13.Nxe5 Bxe5 14.dxe5 Ng4 15.f3 Qh4 16.fxg4 Qf2+ 17.Kh1 Bxg4 18.Ne2?? [18.Ra2] 18…Bxe2 0-1

Stark, Martin Charles

Martin Stark (1912-2011) was a member of the Harvard chess team from 1929 to 1933. While a student at Harvard, he won the championship of the Intercollegiate Chess League. He won the championship of Maryland, Virginia, and Washington DC (1935) in the 1930s. His father was president of the Capital City Chess Club. Martin was a traffic engineer and project manager in Washington DC. He later worked at the National Bureau of Standards as an operations research analyst.

Wasserman – Stark, Chicago 1937

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Bb4 5.e5 h6 6.Bd2 Bxc3 7.Bxc3 Ne4 8.Qg4 g6 9.Bd3 Nxc3 10.bxc3 c5 11.Nf3 Qa5 12.O-O Qxc3 13.Qh4 c4 14.Ng5 cxd3 15.Nxf7 Rh7 16.cxd3 Nc6 17.Rac1 Qxd4 18.Nd6+ Kd7 19.Qf6 Qxe5 0-1

Steiner, Endre

Endre (Andreas) Steiner (1900-1944) was a Hungarian chess master who came from a family of chess masters. His father was a well-known Budapest master. Endre was the elder brother of chess master Lajos Steiner. Endre played for Hungary in 6 Chess Olympiads from 1924 to 1937. He died in a Nazi concentration camp near Budapest.

E. Steiner – Przepiorka, Hastings 1924

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Bg5 Be7 5. e5 Nfd7 6. Bxe7Qxe7 7. Nb5 Qd8 8. c4 dxc4 9. Qg4 O-O 10. Bxc4 Qe7 11. Nf3 f5 12. Qg5 Qf7 13. Qc1 Na6 14. Ng5 Qg6 15. Nxe6 1-0

Steinitz, William

In 1897, the press falsely reported Steinitz's death. The headline of the Indianapolis News was "William Steinitz Dead." A dispatch from Moscow says that William Steinitz died in a private hospital, where he had recently been placed on account of mental disorder. He died in 1900.

Stolzenberg, Leon (1895-1974)

Leon Stolzenberg (1895-1974) was the winner of the Western Chess Association (US Open) chess tournament in 1926 and 1928. He won the Michigan State Championship 13 times. He won the US Open Postal Chess Championship (Golden Knights) three times. He died 7 days after his 79th birthday.

Sturgis, George

George Sturgis was born in Boston, Massachusetts on May 31, 1891. In February 1933, he was elected president of the Massachusetts State Chess Association (MSCA). He was the first President of the United States Chess Federation (USCF), elected in 1939. He died on December 20, 1944 in Boston after returning from his honeymoon. The George Sturgis Memorial Trophy, donated by Mrs. E.R. Thayer, was presented to all the U.S. Open winners from 1945 to 1963.

Sultan Kahn, Mir

Mir Sultan Kahn (1905-1966) was the winner of the All Indian championship and winner of the Championship of the British Empire several times (1929, 1932, and 1933). He was the strongest chess master of his time from Asia. He was illiterate and had to learn the rules of chess in Europe, which were different than Eastern chess (pawns could only move one square at a time, for example). He couldn't speak English and had to have an attendant write down his score. He was a servant in the household of Colonel Umar Khan, an army officer in charge of the horses for King George V. He defeated Capablanca, Nimzovich, Rubinstein, Tartakower, Flohr and other top players. He returned to India with his master, living the rest of his life as a farmer.

Szabo, Laszlo

Laszlo Szabo (1917-1998) was a Hungarian Grandmaster (1950) and former Candidate for the World Chess Championship. He was born in Budapest, Hungary on March 19, 1917. Szabo was a National Master by the time he was 17. He won the first official Hungarain championship in 1935 at the age of 18. He won the Hungarian championship eight times (1935, 1937, 1946, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1959, 1967), and tied for first, but lost the play-off on two other occasions. In 1938-39, he won at Hastings. Before World War II, he worked in the foreign exchange department of a Budapest bank. During World War II, he was in a Hungarian Forced Labor unit where he was captured by the Russian army. He was a prisoner of war until after the end of World War II. After the war, he was editor of the Hungarian national chess magazine. Szabo was the leading Hungarian chess player from 1945 to 1960, when Portisch became Hungary's leading player. In 1945, he took 2nd place in a tournament in Kecskemet and won 10 kilograms of lard. In 1946, he tied for 4th, with Najdorf, at Groningen. In 1947-48, he won at Hastings. In 1948, he won an international tournament in Budapest, ahead of Gligoric, Foltys, Pachman, and Tartakower. In 1949-50, he won at Hastings. He became an International Arbiter in 1954. He played on 11 Hungarian Chess Olympiad teams from 1935 to 1968. He participated in three Interzonals (1948, 1952, 1955), taking 2nd in 1948. He participated in three Candidates' tournaments (1950, 1953, 1956), finishing joint third in 1956. In 1979, he retired from active chess play. In 1981, he wrote 100,000 Moves in 50 Years. In 1986, he wrote, My Best Games. He died on August 8, 1998.

Zakar - Szabo, Hungary 1933

1.e4 c5 2.c3 d5 3.e5 Nc6 4.d4 cxd4 5.cxd4 Qb6 6.Ne2 Bf5 7.Nbc3 Nb4 8.f3 Bc2 9.Qd2 Nd3+ 0-1

Tal, Mikhail

In 1966, during the Palma de Mallorca, Spain chess tournament, Mikhail Tal became the first Russian to oppose a bull in a bull-fighting arena.

Tarrasch, Siegbert

Siegbert Tarrasch (1862-1934) of Germany was one of the strongest chess players in the world. He was born in Breslau, the native city of Adolf Anderssen. He learned to play chess at the age of 16. He was Jewish who converted to Christianity, but still faced anti-Semitism in Germany. In 1885, he became a medical doctor, later specializing in hypnosis in Munich, Germany. In 1908, he was the challenger for the world chess champion, but lost to Emanuel Lasker. One of his sons died in battle at the start of World War I. In 1918, he won a chess match in which the prize was a kilogram of butter. Tarrasch coined the phrase, amaurosis scacchistica, or chess blindness.

Tarrasch - Schroeder, Nuremberg 1890

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d6 3.d3 f5 4.Nc3 fxe4 5.dxe4 a6 6.fxe5 dxe5 7.Nf3 Bb4 8.Bg5 Qd6 9.Rc1 Qg6 10.Qd8+ Kf7 11.Bc4+ Be6 12.Nxe5 mate 1-0

Tartakower, Savielly

Georges Cartier was the pseudonym for Dr. Savielly Tartakower (1887-1956) during World War II when he was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Free French forces in London serving under Charles De Gaulle. The pseudonym had nothing to do with military secrecy – everyone knew Tartakower. The name was used because Savielly Tartakower was too hard to say and pronounce by his Free French colleagues. During World War I, he was a Lieutenant in the Austrian army and was shot in the stomach. He wrote over 20 books of chess that have appeared in English, German, French, Russian, Hungarian, and Spanish.

Tatai, Stefano

The Italian Chess Federation refused to allow one of its best players, Stefano Tatai (1938-), to play on the 1982 Italian Olympiad team. Tatai was 44 and seven time national champion. The Italian Chess Federation only wanted members that were age 30 or younger to represent Italy. The result was a very poor showing at the Chess Olympiad in Lucerne (42nd place).

Telegraph

On November 14, 1844, chess was played over the telegraph for the first time between Baltimore and Washington, DC. Baltimore won. On July 19, 1858, the first Australian telegraph match was played, between the Hobart Town chess club and George Town chess club. On October 26, 1861, the first telegraph match played by submarine cable took place between Liverpool and Dublin. The final result of the match is unknown. In 1896, during the Lasker – Steinitz return match, played in Moscow, Steinitz had arranged to telegraph the moves of the games to the United States. Before he could do so, he had to submit his chess moves to the Russian Government, and had to convince the authorities that there were no secret messages being sent.

Telephone

In 1877, chess was first played using the telephone. The first documented telephone chess game is from Dr. White and Mr. Treadwell of New York. Treadwell won. In 1878, Hugh Baker of Hamilton, Ontario connected his home with homes of several of his friends so that they could play chess over the phone without leaving home. From this private line grew the first Canadian telephone system.

Thomas, George Alan

Sir George Alan Thomas (1881-1972) was the British chess champion in 1923 and 1934, 7-time British badminton champion (he won 21 British badminton titles between 1903 and 1928 and over 400 first prizes), and quarter-finalist tennis player at Wimbledon (1922). He played at Wimbledon from 1919 to 1926. He was born in Constantinople. His mother, Lady Edith Thomas, who taught him chess, was the winner of the first British women's chess championship at Hastings in 1895. He was on the winning tennis doubles team championship at Wimbledon in 1919. In 1946 he won the London chess championship at the age of 65. He won the City of London Chess Club Championship 16 times. He was also an internationally ranked hockey, squash and table-tennis

player. He finished tied for first at Hastings, ahead of Capablanca, Botvinnik, and Lilienthal, all three of whom he defeated. He was the founder of the International Badminton Federation and its president for 21 years. He captained England at three different games – badminton, chess, and tennis. He became "Sir George" when he succeeded his father, Sir George Sidney Meade Thomas, as the 7th Baronet in 1918. In 1950, he was awarded the International Master title. In 1952, he was awarded the International Judge title.

Tylor - Thomas, Margate 1937

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 c6 3.c4 Nf6 4.e3 Bf5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Bc4 e6 7.O-O Nd7 8.Re1 N5b6 9.Bb3 Be7 10.e4 Bg6 11.Nc3 O-O 12.Bf4 c5 13.d5 c4 14.dxe6 fxe6 15.Nd4 Nc5 16.Bxc4 Nxc4 0-1

Turner, Abe

Theodore Smith, age 38, was arrested in the slaying of a 280-pound master chess player, whose body was found stuffed in a walk-in wall safe of a basement laboratory on Manhattan's upper West Side. The victim, Abe Turner, 38, had been stabbed 9 times. Turner did general office work for "Chess Review" magazine. He had been stabbed in a hallway of the building and his body dragged to a basement laboratory used by a doctor who has an office on the front floor. Smith was a clerk-typist with "Chess Review." He admitted to the slaying and said he threw away the knife in Central Park

Tylor, Theodore Henry

Sir Theodore Henry Tyler (1900-1968) was British Correspondence Champion from 1932, 1933, and 1934. For nearly 40 years, he was a Fellow and tutor in jurisprudence at Oxford. He was legally blind his whole life. He studied at Oxford University beginning in 1918, and captained the Oxford University Chess Club. He competed in 12 British Chess Championships. In 1930, he represented England at the Hamburg Chess Olympiad, perhaps the first blind person to participate in a Chess Olympiad. He was 2nd in the 1933 British championship, behind Mir Sultan Khan. In 1965, he was knighted for his service to organizations for the blind. He was President of the Royal National Institution for the Blind.

George Allan Thomas – Tylor, England 1926

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 c6 4. Nc3 Nf6 5. e3 Ne4 6. Bd3 f5 7. O-O Nd7 8. Ne1 Bd6 9. Bxe4 fxe4 10. Qh5+ g6 11. Qh6 Bf8 12. Qf4 Nf6 13. f3 Nh5 0-1

University

In 1847-48, the first known correspondence chess match between universities occurred. It was a match between the Hermes Club at Oxford University and Trinity College Cambridge. Oxford won.

USA

The first time the USA finished first-second in an international event was the Portimao, Portugal International Tournament in 1975. GM Larry Evans (1932-2010) took first place, followed by IM Norman Weinstein (1950-).

U.S. Amateur Team

In 2012, the U.S. Amateur Team – East tournament had 294 teams, the biggest team tourney in the world.

U.S. Open

The U.S. Open in chess started in 1900 (held in Excelsior, Minnesota and won by Louis Uedemann). It is one of the earliest U.S. Opens and was designed as a late summer vacation for chess players. The U.S. Open in tennis started in 1881. The U.S. Open in golf started in 1895. The U.S. Open in surfing started in 1959. The U.S. Open in bowling started in 1971. The U.S. Open in poker started in 1996. In 1940, the first U.S. Open chess tournament was held in Dallas and won by Reuben Fine. Prior to 1940, the U.S. Open was known as the North American Open. Prior to the North American Open (organized by the American Chess Feeration), it was known as the Western Open (organized by the Western Chess Association).

USSR

In 1949, 125,000 players competed for the championship of the USSR collective farms. At the time, the USSR Chess Federation had over a million members. By 1962, it had 2.5 million members.

USSR Absolute Championship (1941)

In 1939, the Soviet Union annexed the Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and the eastern parts of Poland. That meant that chess players from these countries could play in the Soviet Chess Championship. In 1940, the 12th Soviet Championship has held in Moscow. The top 6 players were Igor Bondarevsky, Andre Lilienthal, Vasily Smyslov, Paul Keres, Mikhail Botvinnik, and Isaac Boleslavsky. Botvinnik complained of the conditions of the tournament and suggested that a match-tournament of the top 6 players from the 12th Soviet Championship would be a fairer determination of the best Soviet player, with the winner being the official challenger for Alexander Alekhine's world championship title. So the match-tournament was held in Leningrad and Moscow, with the winner being Botvinnik. Two months after the tournament, Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union, thus cancelling the world championship match between Botvinnik and Alekhine.

Van Oosterom, Joop J.

Joop J. van Oosterom of the Netherlands is a billionaire and perhaps the richest correspondence player. He was the 18th and 21st World Correspondence Chess Champion.

Vaughan, Stan

In 1988, Stan Vaughan played 1,124 correspondence games at once. A record. He broke Robert Wyller's record of 1,001 correspondence games played in 1948.

Von Massow

In 1983, Hans-Wereer von Massow initiated the Bertl von Massow Medal for distinguished service to international correspondence chess. It was in memory of his wife, Bertl, who was a great supporter and worker for the International Correspondence Chess Federation (ICCF). They are awarded for 15 years (gold) and 10 years (silver) of faithful service to the ICCF.

Washington, George

At a meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, New Jersey, Governor Price, in response to a toast, made a speech, in which he related the following anecdote: "On the day preceding the night on which General Washington had determined to cross the Delaware and attack the British in Trenton, and Englishman in the neighborhood dispatched his son with a note to General Rahl, to warn him of approaching danger. The General being deeply absorbed in a game of chess when the note was presented, without withdrawing his attention from the game, he thoughtlessly put the note in his vest pocket. After the battle next day, when General Rahl was brought in mortally wounded, the note was found unread in his pocket."

Western Chess Association (WCA)

Founded in 1900, it became known as the American Chess Federation (ACF) in 1935. Throughout its first quarter century, the WCA restricted its annual championship to "Western" players, west of Pennsylvania. In 1925, all restrictions were removed and the WCA welcomed its first players and champions from New York as it made plans to become a fully national organization.

Whitaker, Norman Tweed

Norman Whitaker (1890-1975) was a lawyer with three law degrees and International Master (1965 at age 75). He learned chess from his father at age 14. He was Intercollegiate Champion of the U.S. From 1915 to 1931 he was quite active (President and Champion) in the Western Chess Association. In 1920 he played the first shortwave radio match in the U.S. in a match against Ed Lasker. In 1921, he was the top American in the 8th American Chess Congress. In 1922, he was Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He tied for the U.S. Open Championship in 1923 and 1930. In 1927 he won the first National Chess Federation Championship. In 1928 he was on his way to the World Amateur Championship in The Hague to play the champions of 15 other nations (won by Euwe). He was also on his honeymoon. He was involved in a train wreck that killed 9 persons in his car and his wife's skull was fractured. Whitaker still played, and took 4th place. In 1950 he won the Southern Championship. In 1932, he received $100,000 from Charles Lindbergh on a promise to return the Lindbergh baby. It was a scam in which he went to prison for five years. The money was never found. He served several other prison sentences for other scams. He spent 18 months in Alcatraz. As soon as he got out, he traveled to Corpus Christ, Texas to participate in the US Open Chess Championship, which he almost won. He was a member of the Log Cabin Chess Club, playing Board 1 (Bobby Fischer played Board 2). He won over 200 tournaments in his lifetime and very seldom did he accept any cash prizes.

Edwards – Whitaker, Pennsylvania 1921

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 d4 4.e3 Bb4+ 5.Bd2 dxe3 6.Qa4+ Nc6 7.Bxb4 exf2+ 8.Kxf2 Qh4+ 9.g3 Qd4+ 10.Kg2 Qxb2+ 0-1

Wiener, Norbert

Norbert Wiener (1894-1964) was an American mathematician (he taught aty MIT for over 40 years) and founder of cybernetics. In his 1948 book Cybernetics or Control and Communication in the Animal and the Machine, he describes how a chess program could be developed using a depth-limited minimax search with an evaluation function. He described himself as a poor chess player.

Whitaker, Norman

Norman Whitaker, who later became an international master, was an imprisoned lawyer companion of FBI agent Gaston B. Means, convicted of swindling Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean of $104,000 on the pretense of recovering the kidnapped Lindbergh baby. In 1934, he attempting to bargain for his freedom by telling where the money is hidden. Whitaker also is said to have declared that Means knows the “inside story” of the Lindbergh kidnapping.

White,John Grisword

John Griswold White (1845-1928) was a lawyer and prominent citizen of Cleveland who collected books on chess, folklore and Orientalia during a period of 50 years. The John G. White book collection at the Cleveland Public library now consists of over 162,000 books. The John G. White Collection of Chess and Checkers was officially established in 1928. The chess section has over 33,000 chess books and over 7,000 bound periodicals. It is the world’s largest chess library and completely accessible to the public. The Folklore Collection has over 47,000 volumes. The library is open 6 days a week.

Willman, Robert

Robert Willman (1908-1977) won the Manhattan Chess Club championship in 1933 and the New York State championship in 1940.

Willman – Streeter, Western Chess Association Ch, Detroit 1933

1.f4 d5 2.Nf3 c5 3.e3 Nc6 4.Bb5 Nf6 5.b3 e6 6.Bxc6+ bxc6 7.O-O Be7 8.Bb2 O-O 9.d3 Bd7 10.c4 Ng4 11.Qe2 Bf6 12.Nc3 d4 13.exd4 cxd4 14.Ne4 Ne3 15.Nxf6+ gxf6 16.Nxd4 Nxf1 17.Rxf1 f5 18.Rf3 f6 19.Rg3+ Kh8 20.Qh5 Qe8 21.Qh6 Qf7 22.Nf3 e5 23.Nxe5 1-0

World Championship

The two players closest in age that have played in a world chess championship match is Emanuel Lasker and Dawid Janowski. They were born 6 months apart and played for the world championship in 1909. There have been 7 instances that the player who won the first games in the world chess championship match went on to lose the match.

World Championship Match, 1927

The entire world championship match between Alekhine and Capablanca in 1927 took place behind closed doors in Buenos Aires, Argentina. There were no spectators or photographs. The match lasted for over 2 months with 34 games played. 32 of the 34 games was a Queen’s Gambit. Alekhine won with 6 wins, 3 losses, and 25 draws.

World Championship Match, 1986

The purse from the 1986 Karpov-Kasparov world championship chess match ($900,000), held in London and Leningrad, was donated to the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident that occurred in 1986. It was later learned that much of the money was siphoned off by the Ministry of Industry to recover losses of factories. Later, the Soviet Peace Fund, under Karpov’s leadership, sponsored a telethon that raised nearly $5 million that went directly to the victims of Chernobyl.

World War II

The Japanese confiscated chess book from prisoners during World War II, thinking they were military codes. During World War II, The US military did not allow servicemen overseas to play chess by mail due to censorship restrictions.

Wurzburg, Otto B

Otto Wurzburg (1875-1951) was an American chess composer and nephew of another chess composer, W.A. Shinkman. Wurzburg composed more than 1,200 problems in three or more moves. He was the first problem editor of Chess Review magazine. The cover of the first issue of Chess Review in January, 1933, featured a chess problem (White mates in 2 moves) composed by Wurzburg. He was a postal worker in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Yusuf

In 1408 Prince Yusuf of Grenada was ordered slain by his brother, Sultan Muhammad VII (1370-1408), but was granted his last request – permission to finish a game of chess. The sultan died while the game was in progress, and his condemned brother became Yusuf III (1408-1423), King of Grenada.

Zukertort

Dr. J. H. Zukertort died in London on June 20, 1888 after a short illness. He appeared to be enjoying very good health on Tuesday evening, when he played at Simpson’s. Suddenly he became ill there, and was taken to the British Chess Club, King-street, Covent-garden. Mr. Gunsberg thought it advisable to remove him to Charingcross Hospital, where he was found to be unconscious. There were no appearances of Dr. Zukertort’s having been the victim of any chronic disease. His death is attributed to a sudden attack of apoplexy.

CHESS From A to Z

BILL WALL

Bill Wall is the consummate Chess purveyor of anything to do with chess. His websites are the gleaning ground of masters, mid players and chess probies. His sites are a virtual encyclopedia of insightful resources like strategic openings, chess miniatures, chess history, chess masters, chess trivia, chess links as well as interesting obscurities such as Ajeeb the Automaton, Blindfold chess, Movies with chess scenes, Celebrities and chess, Nicknames of chess players, Excuses in chess, and my favorite: Annoying your opponent - best techniques -just to mention a few.

Bill Wall is the author of over 30 books and his chess miniatures series is standard in the dedicated chess players library.

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